FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 MAY 1985

Lebanon

East Beirut Car Bomb — An "enormous" car bomb explosion in Sinn al-Fil killed 55 people and wounded 174 others, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The blast, which occurred during the afternoon of 22 May, hit a passing school bus, destroyed several buildings, and caused a big fire in the area.

Fighting in West Beirut — Although Beirut radio said the situation in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah was calm after the Amal movement entered and took control of the camps on 22 May, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the camps were still full of Palestinian gunmen. Meanwhile, Amal and Progressive Socialist Party officials agreed on measures to prevent further shelling of southern Beirut by Palestinian artillery emplacements in the Mountain area, according to Beirut radio. Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's command announced responsibility for the shelling, which caused over 80 casualties, the radio said. An Amal movement statement broadcast by the radio warned the "elements serving Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi" who are manning the rocket launchers in the Mountain that Amal will destroy their "shabby heads."

In Libya, a PFLP-General Command spokesman announced that the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) may take military action to defend the Palestinian camps against the Shi'ites if Syria remains inactive, AFP reported. Noting that Syria faces a serious dilemma over the situation, he disclosed that the Syrian Army has prevented reinforcements from reaching Beirut. For Syria's part, Damascus radio cited a PNSF statement expressing "regret" over the fighting and broadcast a commentary stressing the importance of the PNSF role under current circumstances. The radio reaffirmed Syria's view that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is responsible for the "fabricated events" in West Beirut, adding that the Lebanese Nationalists have the right to refuse to allow 'Arafat and others to restore the previous "anomalous" situation. Meanwhile, Jordan and Iraq expressed support for a PLO request to hold an extraordinary and urgent session of the Arab League Council to discuss the situation of the Palestinian camps in Beirut, Amman radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes bombed Iraq's power plant at Dukan in Irbil province early 23 May, inflicting "severe" damage, Iran's Joint Staff Command announced in a statement reported by IRNA. The raid was in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iranian economic targets 21 May.

Sudan

Agreements signed with Egypt during former President Ja'far Numayri's regime were "show business" and will shortly be abrogated, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah stated in a *SAUDI GAZETTE* interview reported by KUNA. In Khartoum, the daily *AL-AYYAM* disclosed that Numayri, four former judges, and Numayri's legal affairs minister will face charges for their role in the execution of Republican Brotherhood leader Mahmud Muhammad Taha, according to SUNA.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 100

23 May 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

AL-ITTIHAD on Possible 'Arafat-Al-Qadhdhafi Summit *[22 May]* ..... A 1
PLO Official Says Al-Asad 'Responsible' for Attacks *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Voice of PLO on Link Between Birri, Hubayqah ..... A 1
PNSF Expresses 'Regret' Over Beirut Fighting *[Damascus]* ..... A 2
PFLP's Abu Sharif Praises Syrian Support *[Damascus]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Sudanese Prime Minister Discusses Sudan's Economy ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Sudanese Prime Minister Appeals for Aid ..... C 1
Airport Official Discusses New Security Plan *[AL-SIYASAH 21 May]* ..... C 1
AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Examines Iraq-Iran Conflict *[WAKH]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudan's Daf'allah Interviewed on Foreign Relations ..... C 2

UAE

Further on Sudanese Prime Minister Visit ..... C 3
Meets With President *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Views Tour, Sudan's Policies *[AL-ITTIHAD 22 May]* ..... C 3

PDRY

Chairman Urges Amal Leader To End Beirut Fighting ..... C 3
Soviet Economic Delegation Continues Visit ..... C 4
Received by Chairman ..... C 4
Received by Energy Minister ..... C 4

EGYPT

Planned Attack on U.S. Embassy in Cairo Thwarted ..... D 1
Caller Warns of Attack *[Doha QNA]* ..... D 1
Interior Ministry Statement ..... D 1
Communique Issued on Visit of Cambodia's Son Sann ..... D 1
Son Sann Departs Cairo ..... D 2
Economic Cooperation Talks With Yugoslavia Open ..... D 2
Gabonese Presidential Envoy Arrives in Cairo ..... D 2
AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR on Amal-Palestinian Clashes ..... D 2

IRAQ

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,842 ..... E 1
Ground Defenses Intercept Planes ..... E 1

Minister of Trade 'Ali Leaves for Yugoslavia ..... E 1
AL-THAWRAH Blames Syria, Amal for Beirut Clashes ..... E 1

JORDAN

Comparison of King Husayn's AL-QABAS Interview ..... F 1
King Husayn Moves To Protect Palestinian Camps ..... F 2
Al-Masri To Meet With Gromyko in Moscow ..... F 2
Al-Masri, Others Meet With UN Special Committee *[JORDAN TIMES 23 May]* ..... F 2
Prince Hasan Meets Egyptian Ministry Official ..... F 3
Prince Hasan, Al-Majali Discuss Lebanon ..... F 3
U.S. Embassy To Build Own Premises in Amman *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 23 May]* ..... F 3
Further on Palestinian Activities in Amman ..... F 3
Protection Urged For Camps ..... F 3
'Arafat Meets Italian Delegation *[Rome ANSA]* ..... F 3
PNC Members Denounce Attacks *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 23 May]* ..... F 3
National Fund Meetings End *[JORDAN TIMES 22 May]* ..... F 4

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Greets Saudi King on Consul's Release ..... G 1
Junblatt Proposes Plan for Camps' Security ..... G 1
Birri Rejects Junblatt Proposal ..... G 1
Fighting Continues Between Palestinians, Amal ..... G 1
Shelling From Mountain Continues ..... G 1
East, South Beirut Under Fire *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Shi'a Suburbs Shelled *[AFP]* ..... G 2
Amal, PSP Gunmen Clash *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal Controls Sabra, Shatila ..... G 2
Amal Statement on Camps ..... G 2
NDF Supports Amal ..... G 3
PNSF May Intervene *[AFP]* ..... G 3
Clashes Resume *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Palestinian Gunmen in Camps ..... G 4
Camp Situation 'Under Control' ..... G 4
Clashes in Shatila Resume *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 5
55 Killed in Sinn al-Fil Car-Bomb Explosion *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 5

SYRIA

Al-Shar' on Return of Syrian Forces to Beirut *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Commentary Condemns 'Arafat's 'Suspect Moves' ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH on Clashes in Beirut Camps ..... H 2
PSP's Junblatt Arrives in Damascus, Meets Khaddam *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 2
People's Assembly Hears 1985 Budget Report ..... H 2
Jordanian Envoy to U.S. Critical of Husayn Visit ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Sharon Reacts to Lewis' Disclosures on Lebanon War *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 23 MAY]* ..... I 1
Rabin Interviewed on Release of Prisoners ..... I 1
Rabin Warns Against Terrorist Kidnap Intentions ..... I 2
West Bank Settlers Increase Security Measures ..... I 2
Passenger Lightly Injured by Stoners in W. Bank ..... I 2
Schiffer Reviews Jewish Underground Argument ..... I 2
Gush Emunim Reaction to Prisoner Exchange Viewed *['AL HAMISHMAR 22 May]* ..... I 2
Aid to Lebanese Security Strip To Continue *['AL HAMISHMAR 22 May]* ..... I 3
IDF Preparing for Third Withdrawal Stage *[DAVAR 22 May]* ..... I 3
POST's Goodman Analyzes Situation in North *[17 May]* ..... I 4
Soviet Delegation Member on Soviet Policy ..... I 5
Rosenne Meets Dobrynin on Bilateral Relations ..... I 5

Egyptian Oil Minister To Visit 27 May ..... I 6
HA'ARETZ Comments on U.S. Middle East Policy *[17 May]* ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi's Visit to Khartoum, Al-Hijaz Examined ..... Q 1
Tripoli Calls for Arab Unity in Struggle With Israel ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

Taya Signs Decree Replacing Health Minister *[Libreville]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Desertification, Famine ..... Q 2
Calls for European Aid ..... Q 2
Meets SFRY, FRG Envoys ..... Q 2
Meets National Party Leader ..... Q 3
Chairman Meets Former AL-SAHAFAH Editor ..... Q 3
Health Minister Explains Need for Improved Services ..... Q 3
Numayri To Be Charged With 'Premediated Killing' ..... Q 3
Attorney General Releases 4 Former Officials ..... Q 3
Investigation of Al-Tayyib in Falashas Case Begins ..... Q 4
UN Statement on Departure of Ethiopian Refugees Cited ..... Q 4

WESTERN SAHARA

6th Polisario Front Congress To Be Held in 1985 *[Algiers]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Democratic Front on Israeli, RSA Arms Shipments *[Addis Ababa]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Nyerere Condemns RSA Policy Toward Mozambique ..... R 1
Socialism To Remain Policy ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Biya Holds Talks With CAR Interior Minister ..... S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Health Minister Meets With DPRK Ambassador ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Nigerian Nationals Asked To Report to Capital ..... T 1
Minister Appeals for Cause of Palestinians ..... T 1

GHANA

Government Exempt From Paying Aliens' Transport ..... T 1
Nigerians Remove Ghanaians From Lagos Hospital ..... T 1
Soviet Delegation Holds Talks With PNDC Official ..... T 1
China Presents Gift of 1,000 Tons of Wheat ..... T 1

GUINEA

Foreign Minister Receives SFRY Ambassador ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Security Forces Arrest Illegal Immigrants ..... T 2
Further on Illegal Immigrants ..... T 2
Oil Minister Meets With OPEC Auditing Team ..... T 2
Commentary Condemns Reagan Policy on RSA ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

Government Census of Civil Servants To Resume ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

2 South African Soldiers Killed in Cabinda Raid ..... U 1
Security Forces Kill 32 UNITA 'Bandits' ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Plans To Continue Energy Supply Sabotage ..... U 1
Official Cites Forced Recruitment of Soldiers *[BBC]* ..... U 1
Defense Ministry Communique ..... U 2
FPLM Kills 72 'Bandits' in Tete, Inhambane ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Denies Angolan Reports on Death of Commandos ..... U 2
Viljoen Admits Troops in Angola ..... U 3
SADF Gathering Information ..... U 3
Botha Discusses Role, Activities of ANC *[Paris LE FIGARO 15 May]* ..... U 3
Pik Botha Discusses U.S. Ties, Black Relations *[BBC]* ..... U 4
Le Grange Discusses Increase in Unrest ..... U 12
Police Begin 'Clearing-Up' Operation in Duduza ..... U 12
Tutu Appeals for Peace Among Black Groups ..... U 12
Commentary Assesses UDF, Azapo Clashes ..... U 12

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Imminent 'Explosion' in RSA ..... U 13
Kaunda Swears In New Mines Minister, Council ..... U 13

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Sends Congratulations to Polisario ..... U 13

AL-ITTIHAD on Possible 'Arafat-Al-Qadhdhafi Summit

GF221544 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
22 May 85 pp 1, 6

['Abd al-Majid Bijar report]

[Text] PLO sources in Tunis have opined on the nearness of a summit between Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to correct the path of relations between the two sides. The *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent in Tunis has learned from well-informed Palestinian sources that a preliminary meeting between Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and another PLO man and two Libyan officials is due to take place this week in preparation for this summit. These sources stressed that after intensive discussions, it has been decided to hold this preliminary meeting in Tripoli, Libya, after speculation that it might be held in Rabat between Abu Iyad and 'Abd al-Salim al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

These sources said: The acceptance of Tripoli as the venue for the meeting by the Palestinian and Libyan sides is attributable to positive signs that they are prepared to bridge the gaps in their relations and achieve the desired expiation. This atonement will help in clearing the air not only on a bilateral level, but also on an Arab level in general. These positive signs include the recent official meeting of the Palestinian and Libyan ambassadors in Tunis on two different occasions and the condolence cable Yasir 'Arafat sent to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the recent death of his father, as well as the stoppage of Libyan media campaigns against Yasir 'Arafat and his political trend.

PLO Official Says Al-Asad 'Responsible' for Attacks

JN221719 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT
22 May 85

[Text] Brother Nabil 'Amr, information adviser to brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], said in a statement released in Amman today that Palestinian fighters are taking a united stand with regard to the defense of the Palestinian camps. He warned against believing the Syrian instigation campaign which wants to provoke Palestinian infighting in order to end the steadfastness of the camps and to control them. He added that the PLO holds Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad responsible for the bloody incidents carried out by groups from the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade against the camps in Beirut. Brother Nabil 'Amr said in his statement that SANA's comment on these incidents after a long silence leaves no room for doubt that the Syrian president has sided with the Amal movement and that he blesses its actions against the Palestinian camps under the cover of pompous slogans.

It will be recalled that the political commentator of the official SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY, SANA, frankly admitted in a comment today that his regime backs the Amal movement in confronting what he termed 'Arafat's plot via the Palestinian camps.

Brother Nabil 'Amr said that the PLO is not planning a return to Lebanon, but considers itself responsible for ensuring adequate protection for the Palestinian camps in order to avoid massacres, such as those that took place in Sabra, Shatila, and West Beirut and the new massacres that are being committed now. Brother Nabil 'Amr concluded his statement by saying that the PLO leadership is carrying out a large-scale political move on Arab and international levels to contain incidents against the camps. This move has so far met with reasonable response, he said. Brother Nabil 'Amr also praised the stand adopted by several national and Islamic personalities in Beirut rejecting the attacks against the Palestinian camps and defending the steadfastness of these camps and the dignity of their inhabitants.

Voice of PLO on Link Between Birri, Hubayqah

JN221945 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1639 GMT
22 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: It is difficult for us to ask Palestinians not to feel bitter anymore, especially as they view forces that once found themselves under the canopy of the Palestinian revolution and were once developed under its protection in Lebanon now becoming tools for killing Palestinians in Lebanon with the intent of liquidating them. It is difficult for us to ask that bitterness and regret be set aside. It is no more a question of ethical values as long as sectarianism has spread its bad smell in Lebanon, as long as there are forces and regimes that are trying to spread more of this smell, and as long as the Damascus rulers continue their destructive policy in Lebanon and support everyone who moves on sectarian bases in accordance with their agreements with Washington.

We will not ask anymore about the nature of the relationship between Nabih Birri and Elie Hubayqah. The former recently led his militias to kill Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, and Al-Da'uq camps in Beirut. The latter, Elie Hubayqah, has been trained in Israel and had received orders from its leaders to lead Phalangist killer teams into the Sabra and Shatila camps in 1982 to commit the massacre of the age against innocent, peaceful Palestinians and Lebanese. It is the same goal. We will not ask anymore to know what kind of relationship links Nabih Birri with Elie Hubayqah. They committed the same ugly crime against Palestinian camps in Beirut in order to achieve the same goal — the annihilation of the Palestinians and the liquidation of the revolution. Therefore, it is hateful sectarianism that links these killers, it is the destructive Syrian policy that moves these tools, and it is the sectarian cantons that may emerge at the expense of Lebanon's unity and at the expense of the opponents of these cantons, foremost of which is the Palestinian presence there. The Israeli-U.S. plan and the Syrian-U.S. agreement link them so that they can implement their missions, including the destruction of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon under the pretext of an attempt to prevent PLO fighters from returning to Lebanon.

There are many conflicting interests. Israel is seeking the best and the most useful security arrangements, which will only be achieved through liquidating the Palestinian presence and preventing the armed Palestinian struggle from reaching the enemy and by establishing the so-called buffer zones, border belts, and

sectarian cantons. The sectarian tools are competing to show a readiness to carry out these Israeli-U.S.-Syrian missions.

Yesterday, Naibih Birri impudently announced that the Amal movement will not allow Palestinian fighters to act against Israel from Lebanese territories, and that this is an irrevocable decision made by the movement. Thus, Nabih Birri has presented his credentials to the Zionist enemy, to the partition plan, and to the Damascus rulers, who have no other concern than fighting the PLO.

On the ground, he commits massacres against Palestinain citizens, and in his political announcements he defines his movement's position toward the armed Palestinian struggle, thereby responding to Israel's call for preventing that struggle from acting in Lebanese territories. Therefore, we will not ask any more about the nature of the relationship that links Birri with Elie Hubayqah, an official in the agent Phalangist Party.

There is also no use in asking another question about the Syrian umbrella, which is used by Nabih Birri to justify his shameful attack against Sabra and Shatila, which have witnessed the ugliest massacre of this age at the hands of Phalangist and Zionist killers.

What should we tell Nabih Birri in his new position among these killers? What should we say when he tries to continue Israel's plan to destroy the Palestinian body and soul, as well as the idea of armed revolution? What shall we tell him and his supporters in Damascus? How long will you pursue this course against the Palestinian people, revolution, and cause? Which humiliating victory are you seeking at the expense of Palestine? What mad illusion dominates you and makes you believe that you can destroy Palestinian camps in order to destroy the revolution that has prevented the Zionist enemy and its war machine from achieving that impossible goal?

Despite everything, we should not express our bitterness, although it is very difficult for us to overlook it. We should not express regret. We should say: Why should the Beirut protectors, heroes, and makers of the unique steadfastness of 1982 be treated in such a way?

PNSF Expresses 'Regret' Over Beirut Fighting

JN221240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has expressed regret over the fighting that has taken place in Beirut during the past 3 days. In a statement issued yesterday, the Front called for the unity of nationalist Lebanese-Palestinian ranks to confront the Israeli invasion and all enemies of the Arab nation, and for continuing struggle to abort the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme.

The Front asserted its concern to continue the struggle in order to achieve the Front's objectives, foremost being the escalation of armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, reinforcement of the Front's Arab nationalist alliances, and the continuation of the revolution.

The Front also called for alertness and awareness of the current attempts by hostile and suspect forces to exploit what is taking place in Lebanon. The Front also warned against exploiting these regrettable and sanguinary events by the 'Arafatist capitulatory and deviant course and its symbols that serve 'Arafat's sellout and defeatist schemes. The Front concluded the statement by asserting that it will work to reinforce the Palestinian revolution and to achieve its objectives of liberation and victory over the imperialist and Zionist enemies of our people.

PFLP's Abu Sharif Praises Syrian Support

JN222015 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Bassam Abu Sharif, official in charge of information in the PFLP, has praised revolutionary Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad for supporting the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese resistance and for confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans in the region — plans that are aimed at liquidating the Palestine question.

In a statement to SANA in Algiers today, Bassam Abu Sharif said: The conspiracies that are being concocted against our people and cause by reactionaries and imperialists are aimed at liqudiating the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people.

He added: King Husayn's visit to Washington constitutes a frank plan to impose U.S. designs on the region and to liqudate the Palestine question. He also stressed that the Palestinian-national Lebanese alliance will enable our Arab nation to confront future designs and curb U.S. hegemony over the region. He also expressed regret over the fighting that is currently reging in Beirut . He called for confronting the agent sides that caused the fighting. He also called for directing the rifles toward the Israeli enemy.

BAHRAIN

Sudanese Prime Minister Discusses Sudan's Economy

GF221420 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0748 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Manama, 22 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has declared that his current tour of Arab Gulf countries aims at consolidating bilateral relations and clarifying the difficult economic situation that Sudan is going through as a result of the legacy left behind by the regime of Ja'far al-Numayri who ruined the Sudanese economy.

In a press statement published in Manama today, Dr al-Jazuli affirmed that the aid that international financial institutions and Arab funds used to give to Sudan stopped when the previous regime failed to meet payments on the debts.

He said that this situation has worsened as a result of the famine problem and led to a deficiency in basic commodities for about 10 million Sudanese who live in southern, eastern, and western Sudan.

The Sudanese prime minister added that the present regime has raised the motto of self-reliance. However, the situation requires the help of Arab countries in extending urgent aid to get through the crisis.

He said he appreciates the Gulf countries' stand with respect to the aid they extend to the famine-stricken African countries, and added that within this framework, he proposed to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, the subject of forming a special committee for famine in Sudan, since it is a fraternal Arab country.

Dr al-Jazuli added that Sudan's economic problems are serious and that Sudan has told officials in some Arab countries that following the Second World War, the Americans proposed the Marshal Plan and saved all Europe. Is the Arab world, with all its plentiful capabilities, unable to secure an "Arab Marshal plan" to save Sudan?

He said that Sudan with its various natural resources deserves Arab investment, particularly since the new government has reduced extravagant expenditures and is seeking to invest the savings of the Sudanese who work abroad and to create a correct framework for the basic structure which will allow the Sudanese people to rely on themselves.

KUWAIT

Sudanese Prime Minister Appeals for Aid

LD221015 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 22 (KUNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Wednesday urged the Arab countries to extend aid and formulate a joint Arab plan to salvage Sudan since assistance and short-range grants cannot meet the needs of the country.

The Sudanese prime minister, who paid a short visit to Kuwait Tuesday during which he met with H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and other top officials, said in an interview with the widely-circulated Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN*, that Sudan had a 16-year-old economic corruption which necessitates a radical solution. He added that Sudan enjoys the needed potentials and the basic elements for economic enterprises in its own interest and in favour of the Arab nation.

Replying to a question pertaining to the nature of his visit to the country within a Gulf-states tour, Al-Jazuli emphasized that his tour is aimed at acquainting the Arab Gulf officials with aspects of the Sudanese revolution and obtaining support for solving the Sudanese economic problems. Al- Jazuli expressed complaints over Sudan's 9 billion U.S. dollar debt, the interest of which go beyond the country's exports.

Reduction of government expenditure and elimination of corruption, bribes and the extremely luxurious way of life, are major goals of the Sudanese revolution.

The Sudanese official assured the Kuwaiti daily that no conflicts have so far emerged in his government's relation with the Military Council, notwithstanding the fact that this experience has not crystallized yet.

With regard to the Sudanese southern crisis, the prime minister disclosed that the trade unions gathering still has direct contacts with John Garang, leader of the southern rebels. However, no such contacts have been made with Garang by the government except for few cases. Al-Jazuli accused Garang of impeding transport operations in the south, where people have starved and about 2 million citizens are facing the threats of starvation. However, the Sudanese official reiterated his call for Garang to start a national dialogue with the aim of pushing democracy forward.

Airport Official Discusses New Security Plan

GF230429 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 21 May 85 p 5

[Interview with Lieutenant Colonel Nasir al-'Uthman, director of airport security, by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Sayyid 'Uthman — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Uthman] How much progress has been achieved by the security development plans of the security organs and the manpower development plans in the airport security?

[Al-'Uthman] Regarding the security development of the employees and the security organs at the airport, I would like to make it clear that our ambitions are unlimited and that our current goal is to expand the use of advanced security equipment with regard to search and control, and also to modernize manpower and raise its quality, whether through continued training, domestic sessions, or by sending delegations abroad. We have achieved very good progress in these two fields. Also, there is a new plan that we will implement in cooperation with the Civil Aviation Administration. The plan deals with setting up "a security fence" for the airport which meets all the security

requirements. This new plan is within the current budget. Its implementation will begin during the next few weeks. This measure will strengthen and bolster the security level inside and outside of the airport, because it stems from the most modern security theories on protecting and guarding installations through external points, doors, and fences. The security is linked to a network operated by qualified personnel who are knowledgeable on the most recent alterations regarding security violation conduct.

['Uthman] What about the equipment? Is it sufficient for the moment?

[Al-'Uthman] Modern equipment for security searches has been introduced. Allocations were also included in the new budget to bring more of this equipment and to allocate new places for them at the airport, in addition to the plan currently being implemented related to protecting the airport on land or in the air. We hope to complete all these plans during the current year, so that we can achieve the desired results at the beginning of next year. I would like to affirm that the Interior Ministry shows great concern for the needs of security in this vital field and we are not sparing any effort to modernize the equipment necessary for security.

['Uthman] There is a demand to increase the security and protection inside the aircraft in flight. Has this demand been taken into consideration?

[Al-'Uthman] Yes, security is excellent now, with regard to numbers and performance. The security measures of the aircraft have been bolstered in a comprehensive way at the airport and during flights. We have a plan that is currently being implemented and which instills confidence.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Examines Iraq-Iran Conflict

GF221157 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0908 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama 22 May (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today expressed its conviction that the recent visit to Iran by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, has given hope for the possibility of persuading Tehran to change its intransigent attitude and move toward peace.

The newspaper said that a long time may pass before results appear from the visit, and before the desired indications of change are realized in finding a solution to the tragedy of the Iraq-Iran war, which continues because of Iran's stubbornness and its insistence on unnatural conditions.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM described the continued escalation of the Iraq-Iran war as constituting the fatal gap in the formulation of regional unity and subsequently Arab-Islamic unity.

The paper expressed the hope that Tehran has entered the climate of change and an atmosphere of understanding that its continued war against Iraq is the thing that causes all this harm this divisiveness in the Gulf region in the first place, and consequently the whole region.

In conclusion, the newspaper said: There is a general conviction in the region that external parties, particularly the Western, U.S., and Zionist parties, are helping the trend toward the continuation of the war for the good of their interests and economic political aims

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudan's Daf'allah Interviewed on Foreign Relations

LD221909 Kuwait KUNA in English 1758 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, May 22 (KUNA) — "Agreements signed with Egypt during the defunct regime of Ja'far Numayri were a 'show business' and would shortly be abrogated, Sudan's prime minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah said Wednesday. [Quotation marks as received]

In an interview with the Jeddah-based *SAUDI GAZETTE*, the premier said despite a special relationship which existed between the two neighbour states, those agreements 'did not reflect the will of the people'

Daf'allah did not mention any specific accord, but was apparently referring to special protocols on economic integration and support for Camp David agreements.

Today's interview was given Saturday when Daf'allah arrived here with a message to King Fahd on latest developments in Sudan on the start of a Gulf tour which took him later to Kuwait, Manama and Abu Dhabi.

The Sudanese premier called on the Saudi monarch to initiate a 'Fahd plan' for an economic rescue of Sudan and said Saudi-Sudanese relations would be further strengthened by a visit of General Siwar al-Dhahab to the Kingdom.

The Sudanese prime minister confirmed earlier reports of his country's desire to normalize relations with Libya and Ethiopia and said the Libyan Embassy is already functioning in Khartoum and a Sudanese ambassador will shortly go to Tripoli.

Describing Sudan's previous hostilities with Libya as 'Numayri's personal problems' Daf'allah said good relations with Libya would best serve Sudan's interests without harming its connections with Cairo.

The newspaper quoted Daf'allah as saying he rejected an Ethiopian precondition to stop aiding Eritrean fighters as a prelude for normal relations.

Affirming Sudan's desire to maintain balanced relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, the premier said 'we want a freedom of decision and we do not want to be dictated to by anyone'.

UAE

Further on Sudanese Prime Minister Visit

Meets With President

GF230634 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, has received a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, dealing with the developments of the situation in Sudan, bilateral relations, and the means of bolstering cooperation between the two countries.

The message was delivered by Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah during his meeting here today with his highness the UAE president.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, the deputy prime minister; Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the Eastern Province and chairman of the board of directors of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company; Shaykh Sultan ibn Khalifah; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president; and Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources. Also attending was Dr 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid Ibrahim, the Sudanese ambassador to the UAE.

The Sudanese prime minister was accompanied by a delegation including the minister of finance and economic planning; the minister of trade, cooperation, and supply; and the minister of transportation and telecommunications.

Following the meeting, the Sudanese prime minister stated that he has informed His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan of the developments in Sudan, the aims of the popular revolution, and his country's economic problems. He said that his highness showed an understanding of the present problems and events witnessed by Sudan.

Views Tour, Sudan's Policies

GF222044 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 May 85 pp 1, 6

['Abd al-Mun'im 'Uthman report]

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has praised the deep relations between Sudan and the UAE which reflect the desire by both peoples to fulfill their common interests. In a special statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that his current visit to the UAE is part of his tour of the Gulf region states aimed at discussing with the Gulf leaders the current affairs in Sudan.

The Sudanese prime minister added: With the success of the popular revolution in Sudan, we had to come to the Gulf leaders and discuss means of cooperation by which we can resolve the issues of the Arab and African worlds. He stressed that the army is not ruling Sudan but has aligned itself with the popular revolution and Sudan is currently passing through a transitional period toward democracy and civilian rule. He emphasized that there is nothing preventing John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, from returning to Sudan and opening a dialogue among the people of one country. He continued: The doors of negotiation are still open for Garang. We treat him as a Sudanese citizen who had a cause for which he fought, just as we did. With the removal of the previous regime, the gate has been opened wide for dialogue among the sons of one country, from the north to the south, for the sake of Sudan's future.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied that improvements in relations with Libya and Ethiopia have been aimed at pulling the carpet out from under Garang's or anybody else's feet. He said that it is natural for Sudan to adopt the trend of improving relations with all its neighbors. He called for dialogue with Garang to be held within Sudanese territory and said that he would not mind sending a delegation anywhere for such dialogue, if necessary.

With regard to Sudanese-Egyptian relations, he said: Our relations with Egypt are everlasting and based on common history, aspirations, and interests. Any rapprochment with Sudan's other neighbors must not be interpreted as being made at the expense of relations with Egypt. Sudan's relations with Libya and Ethiopia are based on good-neighborliness and there are no contradicting obstacles.

On Sudan's stand on the Palestinian issue, he said: Sudan is with the Palestinian cause and is trying to build a united Arab stand on our Arab issues, especially the Palestinian issue. Sudan supports unity and strength, and not differences and disunity.

PDRY

Chairman Urges Amal Leader To End Beirut Fighting

GF230440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 May 85

["Text" of cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement — date not given]

[Text] With regret we have been following the events of the continued fighting among comrades in arms in Lebanon, which has caused the death of many innocent sons of our Lebanese and Palestinian fraternal peoples. We call upon you to exert all sincere efforts to end this fighting among brothers to spare the lives of innocent people, including the elderly and women. As much as this fighting weakens the struggles of national and Palestinian forces against the common enemy, it strengthens the hopes of Zionists and imperialists in being able to abort the heroic struggles of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples for fulfilling all their goals. We are confident that you will not spare any effort in trying to remove this sedition and preserve the unity of Lebanese and Palestinian national liberation forces so that they can continue their struggles against the common occupying Zionist enemy.

Soviet Economic Delegation Continues Visit

Received by Chairman

GF221450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Today Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, met in his office with Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet side's chairman of the permanent Yemeni-Soviet joint economic committee.

The meeting was attended by Khalid ibn Yami, director of planning and chairman of the Yemeni side.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general was briefed on the issues discussed in the committee's current consultative session and the importance of following up the progress of the projects financed and implemented by the Soviet Union.

They also reviewed the aspects of mutual cooperation in the economic field and the projects to be implemented in other fields during the coming Sixth 5-Year Plan within the framework of the agreements signed between the two friendly countries.

The brother secretary general highly appreciated the generous and honest Soviet aid to our country, affirming that Soviet-Yemeni cooperation is being consolidated with each passing day in light of the friendship treaty signed between the two countries which serves the joint goals of the two peoples and countries.

He said that the level of economic and technical cooperation expresses the depth of the struggle relations that link our country with the friendly Soviet Union, and that there are large aspects of cooperation in all fields.

The chairman of the Soviet-Yemeni joint economic committee expressed pleasure and satisfaction over his meeting with the secretary general, affirming that the meetings of the committee progressed well and that economic cooperation will witness more practical [word indistinct] during the coming period.

He expressed satisfaction over the developing relations between the two countries. He hailed the accomplishments in economic and social fields in our country under the leadership of the YSP.

Received by Energy Minister

GF221724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of energy and minerals, met in his office this morning with the Soviet economic delegation led by Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet side's chairman of the permanent Yemeni-Soviet joint economic committee.

During the meeting, they discussed means of increasing cooperation in the field of electricity, including steps to be undertaken to increase the capacity of the thermoelectrical station up to 125 megawatts, within the framework of joint planning in the sector of electrical power. Concerning the field of minerals, they agreed upon the volume of work in the gold mine at (Wadi Madn), and future expansion. The work program in this regard was adopted.

Both sides evaluated the volume of work thus far implemented in the field of oil exploration. They also reviewed the drilling program in new areas in Shabwa and agreed upon the preparation of a comprehensive program in future and the specification of methods that will hasten work in this field.

Brother Ba Jammal praised the efforts of the comrade Soviets in implementing the work agreed upon in the field of energy and minerals.

Planned Attack on U.S. Embassy in Cairo Thwarted

Caller Warns of Attack

GF221936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1905 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (QNA) — Egyptian security forces sealed off the streets around the U.S. Embassy in Cairo this afternoon after receiving a call on the presence of an explosive charge in the building located in the Garden City District of central Cairo.

The QNA correspondent in Cairo said that the Egyptian central security forces sealed off the area surrounding the embassy from the Al-'Ayni Palace Road up to the Nile corniche, which caused a big traffic jam in the center of the town, particularly since the timing coincided with employees' departures from their places of work.

The police refused to give any information to reporters but said that they are checking the area, particularly the U.S. Embassy building, looking for a time bomb or an explosive charge following an anonymous call in this regard.

An official source at the Interior Ministry told the QNA correspondent that a statement will be issued by the ministry at a later time after concluding the investigation and finding out whether the call was a hoax or explosives are in fact found.

Interior Ministry Statement

NC231449 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 May (MENA) — The Interior Ministry has issued the following statement: As part of a program to combat terrorist activity directed against Egypt's security and safety, the state security intelligence service has thwarted a planned attack on a foreign embassy in Cairo.

Since November, information has been arriving to indicate that a Libyan intelligence official based in a foreign country, in cooperation with a terrorist organization headquartered in Syria, has recruited an individual to carry out a bombing operation inside Egypt in return for $0.5 million should he succeed.

The supreme state security prosecutor ordered that all communications between the organization's commands abroad and its representative in Egypt be recorded.

On 20 April, the recruited agent arrived in the port of Alexandria with a car. Inside the car were 84 kg of highly volatile plastic explosives, 15 detonators, and 15 meters of fuse, which were secretly hidden in the car's tires and other places.

Observing and stalking the terrorist organization's agent charged with implementing the terrorist operation, revealed that he had travelled to Damascus, where the organization's command is headquartered, in order to receive final instructions on implementation.

Following several meetings, during which the agent received advanced technical training in the timed detonation of explosive devices, the agent was sent back to Egypt. He was instructed to use an agreed-upon code in his communications with the headquarters in Damascus in order to receive final instructions on when to carry out the operation.

Within this context, several communications took place between the agent and the organization's command in Damascus. These communications — which were legally recorded — culminated in his being charged with implementing the operation by using the booby-trapped car he had brought into the country, at 1400 on Wednesday, 3 Ramadan, corresponding to 22 May. The time chosen is a peak hour for traffic so that the explosion would cause the greatest number of casualties.

Although everything was fully under the control of the security services, it was decided to act to fully secure the area in which the targeted embassy is situated, lest there was an alternative sabotage plan that would be put into effect in the event the original plan was uncovered and thwarted.

Under the supervision of the state security prosecutor, audio and video recordings were made of all communications between the agent and the terrorist organization's command in Damascus.

The state security prosecutor is continuing the investigation. The Egyptian authorities have communicated with the foreign country in which the Libyan intelligence official is residing so that it may take legal measures against him in view of his involvement in this operation.

Communique Issued on Visit of Cambodia's Son Sann

NC222019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Egypt and Cambodia have declared their full support for the Palestinian people's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, so that this people may exercise their right to self-determination. Both sides have also expressed their support for the national reconciliation efforts in Lebanon.

This was contained in the joint communique issued this afternoon at the conclusion of Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann's visit to Cairo and his talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The Cambodian side praised Egypt's efforts to establish a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East. It also expressed thanks for Egypt's support for the coalition government of Cambodia.

The Egyptian and Cambodian sides expressed concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, which threatens world peace and security. They declared their support for the African liberation movements and for the Namibian people's struggle to gain their independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

Both sides condemned the apartheid policy in South Africa. They also condemned the presence of foreign occupation forces in Cambodia and called for their full and immediate withdrawal in implementation of the UN resolutions.

Son Sann Departs Cairo

NC221304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann left Cairo for home this morning after a 5-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his stay in Cairo, Son Sann held talks on ways to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. He also took part in a review of the Middle East and Southeast Asian situations.

The Cambodian prime minister was seen off at the airport by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research.

Economic Cooperation Talks With Yugoslavia Open

NC221149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — Planning and International Cooperation Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri met today with Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia and his accompanying delegation. Their talks dealt with bilateral economic cooperation in various fields and ways of bolstering it.

After the meeting, Dr al-Janzuri said the discussions with the Yugoslav delegation, which is currently visiting Cairo, centered on Yugoslavia's participation in a number of projects in Egypt's development plan. These include agricultural industrialization projects, the production of cars and tractors, and the reclamation of 29,000 feddans in Al-Nubariyah and the [word indistinct] valley. The talks also dealt with cooperation in water and sewage projects in a number of governorates in Upper Egypt.

Gabonese Presidential Envoy Arrives in Cairo

NC230510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — Muwaya Ayutsa al-Haji Muhammad, personal envoy of Gabonese President Omar Bongo, arrived in Cairo from Tunis tonight for a visit that will last several days. During his stay, the Gabonese envoy will deliver a message to President Husni Mubarak from President Omar Bongo.

AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR on Amal-Palestinian Clashes

NC230806 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 23 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today headlined "Massacres Between Yesterday's Allies," *AL-AHRAM* writes: The barbaric massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah south of Beirut remind us of the similar massacres that took place in these same camps roughly 3 years ago. They occurred during Israel's occupation of large parts of the Lebanese capital in 1982, in which hundreds of victims fell. The paper adds that the massacres were the result of an attack by some of Lebanon's Phalangist forces, which were supported by Israeli units, on unarmed Palestinians in those camps. The Phalangist militias believed they were avenging the death of President Bashir al-Jumayyil. The circumstances of his death remain unclear.

The paper writes: Now there are these new massacres involving the Palestinian forces and the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militias. According to initial reports, more than 600 people may have been killed or wounded. In the 1982 massacres, a number of senior Israeli officials were indicted by the Israeli judicial system for involvement in provoking them. Now the PLO has issued a statement in Amman condemning Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for being behind these latest massacres. The statement said that Al-Asad ordered pro-Syrian forces to commit them. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also met with the ambassadors of a number of Arab countries in Amman and asked them to tell their governments to intervene quickly in order to stop these massacres.

AL-AHRAM concludes its editorial by asking: Until yesterday, the Amal movement remained the Palestinians' natural ally. What caused this serious change? Has it reached an agreement with Israel to prevent the presence of Palestinian resistance forces in Lebanon in exchange for the completion of the third and final phase of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon?

Commenting on the same issue, *AL-AKHBAR* writes: The plot being carried out today on Lebanese soil is aimed only at liquidating the Palestinians and their cause. Otherwise, how can one explain the death of dozens of people in 2 days while defending Beirut's Palestinian camps and confronting the Shi'ite Amal movement's militias and the soldiers of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, most of whom are Shi'ites? The paper adds: And then Birri says that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is responsible, and that by instigating these battles, 'Arafat wants the Palestinians to return to southern Lebanon. All sorts of accusations are being made against 'Arafat in order to complete the threads of the plot against the Palestinians in their camps. We appeal to all those regimes — the ones that can help — to stop this plot and to put an end to these massacres that began with the opening of Ramadan.

AL-AKHBAR continues: We do not repeat 'Arafat's charges that the Syrian regime is beind the Shi'ite militias' attack on the Palestinians. The Palestinians deserve our support and assistance in their trial, which has gone on for too long. To add a new massacre to the ones which they have already been subjected to and to kill more of them is a cause for sorrow and regret. This is not the way to solve the Palestinian problem.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,842

JN221728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Communique No 1,842 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq, which hoped that the midgets of the oppressive clique would desist from evil and sedition and would avoid heeding the devil's advice, found that in view of their insistence on continuing their aggression it has no other alternative but to mete out the severe punishment they deserve. By daily intensifying their fierce blows on the enemy forces, our valiant Armed Forces are only performing their duty of abiding by the pledge, of championing the just cause, and of warding off harm from the homeland of good and justice.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The valiant helicopter gunship knights atacked enemy targets in the East Tigris sector of operations, inflicting perdition and destruction on the forces of the oppressive clique and destroying eight infantry positions, five hideouts, and five powerboats, and hitting several enemy troop concentrations, after which the hero knights safely returned under God's protection.

2. Several of our forward units opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions and military hardware in the central sector of the battlefield, killing four, wounding others, and destroying three infantry positions whose occupants were killed. Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating its losses.

3. Using artillery and mortars, our forward untis pounded several enemy targets opposite their positions in the East Basra sector of operations, scoring effective hits, and destroying two enemy positions and killing three enemy troops. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from hit targets.

4. Our forward units pounded the oppressive clique's positions and troop movements in the Maysan sector with artillery and other weapons, inflicting on their targets heavy losses. Ambulances were seen evacuating enemy dead and wounded. In another area of the same sector, two enemy hardware stockpiles were destroyed.

5. The mercenaries of the oppressive clique shelled Badrah environs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 May 1985

Ground Defenses Intercept Planes

JN231017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — A military spokesman has announced that two Iranian aircraft made an abortive attempt [words indistinct] in the direction of the village of Dukan (?in the northern sector) at [words indistinct] this morning. The spokesman said that our ground defenses intercepted the aircraft and forced them to flee without enabling them to achieve their aims.

Minister of Trade 'Ali Leaves for Yugoslavia

JN222035 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, left for Belgrade today to head the Iraqi side to the meetings of the 10th session of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee on economic and technical cooperation. 'Ali told INA that the committee will hold an extensive review and analysis of the progress of cooperation relations and trade exchange between the two countries and will discuss the prospects of future economic cooperation. The three subcommittees stemming from the committee started their meetings in Belgrade yesterday to discuss Iraqi-Yugoslav relations in the economic, trade, and technical fields, the various aspects of the Yugoslav institutions' contribution on the implementation of a number of developmental projects in Iraq, and methods to promote trade exchange between the two countries in the coming year. The Iraqi side comprises 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan, under secretary of the Oil Ministry, and representatives from other ministries.

AL-THAWRAH Blames Syria, Amal for Beirut Clashes

JN230945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says: The massacre being perpetrated by the agent Amal movement against Palestinians in Lebanon aims at returning Hafiz al-Asad's forces to Beirut. In an article today under the headline "The Conspiracy," the paper explains: Slaughtering Palestinians in Lebanon has become the required price for any draft agreement or arrangement between the Syrian regime and the Zionist entity. It points out that Al-Asad's regime has consecrated the presence of its forces in Lebanon under the cover of the military and propagandistic assault against the Palestinian revolution. Tel Aviv managed to entrench its existence and that of its agents in Lebanon through the assault against the resistance movement's positions. *AL-THAWRAH* notes that the current brutal attack against Palestinian camps by the sectarian Amal movement militias and the Syrian regime's artillery coincided with the call to partition Lebanon between the agents of the Zionist entity and the Syrian and Iranian regimes.

Regarding Amal leader Naibih Birri's statement that his movement will not allow the Palestinians to operate against Israel from the Lebanese territory, the paper says: This statement clarifies the nature and aims of operations carried out by Amal militias against Palestinians. It affirms that the Amal movement's role, which meets Syrian-Israeli demands, was implemented after Nabih Birri's visit to Damascus and his meeting with its rulers.

AL-THAWRAH points out that the criminal armed assault against Palestinians is aimed at facilitating the return of Hafiz al-Asad's forces to Beirut, at making it easier for them to work in Lebanon in a quiet atmosphere, and at partitioning Lebanon in the absence of the Palestinians on the basis of killing most of

them and evacuating the rest outside Lebanon. The paper affirms that the ultimate aim of all this is peddling the settlements between Tel Aviv and Damascus. This is the ugly face of the conspiracy which must be confronted by all who are loyal to Lebanon's independence and the Palestinian revolution.

Comparison of King Husayn's AL-QABAS Interview

Kuwait *AL-QABAS* in Arabic on 20 May carries on pages 12-13 the "text" of the interview with King Husayn of Jordan conducted by the paper's Editor in Chief Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr. The *AL-QABAS* version has been compared with the Amman Domestic Arabic version published in the 21 May Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page 1, revealing the following variations:

Page F2, paragraph two, line one reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...the principle, but has Your Majesty been authorized to propose names with Shultz?

Answer: No, the.... (rewording)

Page F2, paragraph five, last line reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...we received him.

Question: In the absence of statements and official information, whispers and rumors spread after the Aqaba meeting. Press circles said that His Majesty King Husayn addressed Shultz saying: Propose the names and let us discuss them. However, Shultz was still under pressure after his visit to Israel where he came under strong pressure. That is why he was not prepared to discuss these issues. Is this true?

Answer: In fact, this talk is only a conclusion. The frank and clear stand is that the issue was not proposed. Besides, Jordan said it would not be an alternative to the Palestinians, with or without authorization. We agreed to work together. If there is now an opportunity available to work to save the homeland and kinfolk, it is a partnership resulting from the accord between Jordan and the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are committed to this stand — the PLO and its legitimacy and the legitimacy of its representation.

Question: It seems many parties are convinced that the present time is not proper to propose such issues because of the coalition party in Israel between the Likud and the Labor Party led by Peres whose popularity is now increasing and who does not want to waste this popularity by proposing the issue of negotiations through the Americans or in an international conference because the Likud will outbid on this issue. This is what prevents Peres from indulging in the issue of negotiations these days. Does your majesty... (supplying additional paragraphs)

Page F2, paragraph 8, line 6 reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...as they are. Now they have a coalition government and there may be a government in the future headed by Sharon, for example, who is a member in this government and his policy and statements are known also to media men in the Arab world. This man says that Jordan is part of Israel. In the opinion... (supplying additional material)

Page F3, paragraph one, last line reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...the Arab territories.

Question: You, as a government, negotiate indirectly for peace. But the PLO is a military organization before it is a political one.

King (interrupting): It is political before it is military.

Question: If it is a political organization before it is a military one, it is ultimately a military organization which was born to fight with the gun to liberate the occupied territories. Therefore, there is a difference between Jordan as a state and a political government and the PLO as a different political organization.

Do you not believe, Your Majesty, that the PLO, led by Brother Yasir 'Arafat, has no longer anything to negotiate on? It used to ask for the whole Palestinian land in the early Sixties. It entered Jordan and clashed with the Jordanian Government. It went out to Beirut, then moved to southern Lebanon where it had bases there. In 1982, the Israeli invasion took place and all the Palestinian bases were destroyed. The Israeli invasion reached Beirut and then the PLO was forced out of Beirut. Now the Americans and the Israelis believe that the PLO has no longer anything to negotiate on, so why should... (providing additional material, rewording)

Page F4, paragraph four, last line reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...has been distorted.

Question: An idea is being proposed to hold a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres. Do you feel disappointed in this meeting?

Answer: The summit between Mubarak and Shim'on Peres has not been held. I will not comment on this issue. It may be held and it may not be held. Let us leave things until they take place.

Question: Some people say that the Arab situation is deteriorating and Jordan is moving in a narrow scope. There is the civil war in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the drop in oil prices, and the Gulf countries are having economic difficulties which reduce their commitments toward the confrontation countries. Can the current.... (supplying additional material)

Page F4, paragraph twelve, line one reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...place in lebanon.

Question: It was reported that there is security cooperation between Egypt and Jordan? Is this cooperation intended to counter Israeli intelligence or the opposition Arab intelligence, or the two together?

Answer: I do not have any idea what you are talking about. By the way, let me remind you of the first direct sea line which has been inaugurated and which links Asia with Africa for the first time since 1948. [sentence as published]

Question: It has been... (supplying additional paragraphs)

Page F4, paragraph twenty-four, last line reads in *AL-QABAS*: ...the entire cause.

Question: Did you give any particular names to Shultz?

Answer: No, no names were given.

Question: But the secretary of state says names were given to the Americans.

Answer: The secretary of state says so.

Question: Does political... (supplying additional paragraphs)

King Husayn Moves To Protect Palestinian Camps

JN221338 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has followed with great concern the developments in Lebanon and the planned military attacks aginst Palestinian camps in Lebanon. King Husayn called His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and instructed him on the need to take immediate steps in the Arab and international arenas to guarantee the protection and security of the Palestinian camps and their civilian citizens in Lebanon.

In light of this, the Jordanian Government immediately contacted our permanent representative at the Arab League in order to inform the Arab Leauge secretary of Jordan's stand and absolute support for the PLO's request to hold an extraordinary session of the Arab League Council so that all Arab countries will assume their complete pan-Arab responsibilities in protecting the Palestinians and the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and in putting an immediate end to the intensive and planned aggressions that have been carried out against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon for the last few days.

The Jordanian Government, in coordination with the PLO, is continuing its direct contacts with the fraternal Arab countries in order to crystallize a quick and effective Arab stand to tackle the tragic situation resulting from the continuing military attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

The Jordanian Government held contacts with the UN secretary general and the chairmanship of the nonaligned countries to urge the international community to guarantee the security of the Palestinians and their camps in Lebanon and to contribute to saving Lebanon from its current crisis.

Al-Masri To Meet With Gromyko in Moscow

JN221129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri will leave for Moscow early next week to deliver a message from His Majesty King Husayn to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. During the visit Al-Masri will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko.

The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, has learned that Al-Masri's talks with Gromyko will deal with bilateral relations, the Jordanian- Palestinian agreement, the Jordanian moves in Arab and international arenas regarding the Palestine question, and the situation in the Middle East.

Al-Masri, Others Meet With UN Special Committee

JN230700 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 May 85 p 3

[By Sa'd G. Hattar]

[Text] Amman — A United Nations special committee, currently in Amman to investigate Israeli practices against residents of the occupied Arab territories, Wednesday met Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Tahir Kan'an. The committee's information officer, Mr. Ben Dorilenoo, said that the U.N. team was briefed on Israeli practices and the harassment of Arab citizens in the occupied territories. Mr. al-Masri briefed members of the committee on the latest developments in the region in the wake of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Oroganisation (PLO). Mr. al-Masri said that the agreement aims to formulate means to peacefully settle the Palestinian question.

Mr. Dorilenoo told the *JORDAN TIMES* that Dr Kan'an informed the committee about the state of human rights situation in the occupied Arab territories. Dr Kan'an said: "Israel is an occupation power which is perpetrating the most brutal violations of its obligations to international laws."

"Israel", Dr. Kan'an went on to say, "is using force to drive Palestinians from their homeland, to keep farmers from their land and is continuing to expropriate Arab land." He said that about 50 per cent of Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has now been seized for use by the occupying power. The committee, which was sent to the region to review the latest developments on the basis of information appearing in the press and by conducting interviews with concerned persons and organisations, was refused any cooperation from Israel and was banned from carrying out on-the-spot investigations into the human rights situation in the occupied territories. During their five-day stay in Amman the committee, headed by U.N. permanent representative of Sri Lanka Nissanka Wijewardane, heard statements by four witnesses regarding Israel's arbitrary and oppressive measures against people in the occupied Arab territories.

'Abd al-Rahman Nammurah, a doctor from Hebron, met with the committee and gave a detailed account of the obstructive acts and intimidation which Arabs had to face when they cross the bridge to Jordan. Dr. Nammurah also described the harassment of himself and his family including the imprisonment of his brother, who is also a doctor and attempts to confiscate his family land. Restrictions on travel abroad is a daily feature of life in the occupied West Bank, he told the special committee.

During their visit to Syria, the special committee conducted on-the-spot investigations in villages on the Syrian side of the 1973 ceasefire line. Committee members also spoke to 11 people in Damascus, seven of whom were Palestinian refugees from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The other four were forced to flee their homes in the occupied Golan Heights and are currently living in Syria. The committee also visited the Syrian Foreign Ministry for consultations with officials concerned with human rights. The last leg of the committee's tour will be a visit to Egypt after which they are expected to fly to Geneva to submit a report to the U.N. General Assembly.

Prince Hasan Meets Egyptian Ministry Official

JN221430 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Amman, 21 May (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office at noon yesterday Dr Wafiq Husni, ambassador at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and director of the Ministry's Economic Department. During this meeting, the two sides discussed various aspects of economic cooperation between Jordan and Egypt and ways of strengthening cooperation. They also reviewed the conditions and economic problems faced by the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. The meeting was attended by Dr Tahir Kan'an, minister of occupied territories' affairs, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Prince Hasan, Al-Majali Discuss Lebanon

JN221426 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, visited the Prime Ministry this afternoon and met with 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister. They discussed the latest developments in Lebanon regarding the Palestinian camps and the planned attacks against them. His highness expressed the need to exert all possible efforts in the Arab and international arenas to save the Palestinian camps and their civilian citizens. Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib attended the meeting.

U.S. Embassy To Build Own Premises in Amman

JN230625 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 May 85 p 21

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned that for technical and administrative considerations the U.S. Embassy in Amman has changed its mind about buying one of the big hotels in Amman and has decided to build its own premises on 25 donums of land in the Tila' al-'Ali area.

Further on Palestinian Activities in Amman

Protection Urged For Camps

JN221459 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, which is now in session, has sent urgent messages to international personalities urging them to protect the security of Palestinians in Lebanon and to immediately end the criminal attacks against them. 'Arafat sent messages to His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II, chairman of the ICO's current session; Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the current session of the nonaligned countries; and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the OAU's current session. In his messages, 'Arafat asked the international bodies to move quickly to put an end to the tribulation of the Palestinians in the camps, which is a result of the criminal aggressions against them.

The PLO requested the convocation of an urgent and extraordinary session of the Arab League Council to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in the Beirut area, the continued blatant aggression against these camps, and the responsibilities that the Arab countries should shoulder toward the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held intensive contacts in this regard with [Jordanian] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and a number of Arab foreign ministers. Jordan and Iraq expressed their support for the PLO's request to hold an extraordinary and urgent session of the Arab League Council. The PLO also urged the UN Security Council to immediately intervene in order to stop the criminal aggressions against the Palestinian camps and their civilian citizens in Beirut. Yasir 'Arafat contacted Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO representative at the United Nations. 'Arafat asked Al-Tarazi to acquaint the UN secretary general with the latest developments in Lebanon and the criminal aggressions against the camps of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, Shatila, and Al-Dauq.

'Arafat Meets Italian Delegation

AU230849 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 23 — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted as saying he was extremely pleased with "the commitment of Italian institutions for fostering a negotiated solution for the Palestinian problem," in a note released here by the Italian-Arab Association. Referring to a meeting in Amman between 'Arafat and a delegation from the Italian-Arab Friendship Association and the Italian-Palestinian Committee, the note said the PLO leader spoke of "weak margins of initiative to be strengthened and broadened" and said the "role of the Italian Government is important in this direction, especially in view of the next European Community summit in Milan" at the end of June. 'Arafat also affirmed, the Italian-Arab Association said, that in the context of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, "the Palestinian representatives in the mixed delegation will have to be designated by the legal organs of the PLO."

In the month of June a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will visit France, Great Britain and Italy and stop at the European Parliament in Strasbourg for consultations on recent developments in the Mideast situation, 'Arafat announced to the Italian delegation.

PNC Members Denounce Attacks

JN230647 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 May 85 p 20

[Text] Amman *(SAWT AL-SHA'B)* — The PNC members resident in Jordan have issued a statement in which they denounced the Amal forces' attacks against the camps in Lebanon that have continued since Sunday. The statement said that Amal movement forces and elements of the Lebanese 6th Brigade are still shelling the camps of Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Da'uq, Sabra, and Shatila, killing or wounding a large number of women and children. The statement appealed to Arab leaders and Lebanese forces to intervene to stop bloodshed and achieve an immediate

cease-fire. In another development, the General Federation of Welfare Societies in Jordan sent a cable to the prime minister in which denouncing the attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and condemned the arbitrary shelling of the refugee camps.

National Fund Meetings End

JN220955 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 May 85 p 3

[By Hamadah Fara'inah]

[Text] Amman — The Palestine National Fund (PNF) has ended three days of meetings at the Palestine National Council (PNC) headquarters. This is the first meeting of the fund's board after its new formation. All members who boycotted the last PNC meeting in Amman in 1984 had their membership terminated. Among those is former PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, lawyer Yasir 'Amr from Jordan, Sami 'Attari from Syria and PNF ex-deputy Chairman 'Adnan Dirbas who resides in Abu Dhabi. Before the restructuring of the PNF, Dr. Hanna Nasir was its head.

Mr. al-Ghusayn [as published] told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the board discussed a number of urgent issues. They included, he said, the collection of Palestinian tax, budget estimates for 85-86, administrative staff and staff regulations, auditing of PLO's offices accounts, the PLO's investment projects and investment research, as well as the economic situation in the occupied territories.

Al-Jumayyil Greets Saudi King on Consul's Release

NC221349 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has sent a message to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz congratulating him on the release of Saudi Consul to Lebanon Husayn Farrash, who had been kidnapped and detained for 16 months.

President al-Jumayyil seized this opportunity to affirm that Saudi Arabia's role in seeking a solution to the Lebanese crisis, under his majesty's leadership, remains engraved in the hearts of the Lebanese people. The difficulties endured by some members of the diplomatic corps in Lebanon can only be overcome by consolidating the Lebaense legitimate authority, which will ensure security for Lebanon and its fraternal countries.

President al-Jumayyil outlined Lebanon's firm stance concerning the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces in Lebanon to the recognized international borders. This is despite all the obstacles and seditions created by Israel which led to the regrettable incidents in the south and in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

In his message, President al-Jumayyil affirmed that the Lebanese agreement on general principles is the first step toward reaching a national accord and that Arab agreement on a common stand is the main pillar supporting this accord.

President al-Jumayyil praised Saudi Arabia's efforts and Syria's participation in the Geneva and Lausanne conferences, which are the real framework for the Lebanese national accord.

Junblatt Proposes Plan for Camps' Security

NC230627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Several meetings were held at the home of Minister Nabih Birri yesterday. The meetings were attended by former Minister Marwan Hamadah; Deputy Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Muhsin Dallul; Akram Shuhayyib, member of the PSP Command Council; 'Abdallah al-Amin; and some members of the Amal Movement Political Bureau. According to a number of sources, the importance of the Amal-PSP alliance was emphasized during these sessions.

This followed resolving the question of the shelling of the southern suburb from the mountains and the implementation of measures to prevent its repetition. These steps were taken at the request of Minister Walid Junblatt who returned to the mountain area last night after a visit to Damascus where he met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

During Junblatt's talks with Khaddam, a new 2-point plan to deal with the problem was worked out. These points are: First, the Amal movement is to declare that it has no intention of storming or entering the [Palestinian] camps, and that it is prepared to give all necessary guarantees. Second, weapons are to be collected inside the camps. This will be supervised by allies of Amal who are trusted in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami called Syrian Vice President Khaddam yesterday and discussed political and security developments in Lebanon. Two contacts took place between Khaddam and Minister Birri to assess conditions in Lebanon. Agreement was reached on sending an Amal delegation to Damascus today with a message from Minister Birri to Khaddam. The message will contain a detailed explanation of recent events.

Birri Rejects Junblatt Proposal

NC221743 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] In Damascus, Minister Walid Junblatt met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. After the meeting, Minister Junblatt stated his proposal that the security of the Palestinian camps be entrusted to the Palestinian Salvation Front which supports Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. At the same time, Minister Nabih Birri said that the Amal movement does not approve of this proposal. He said that the security of the Palestinian camps is the responsibility of the 6th Brigade and if the brigade fails, the responsibility will be that of the Amal movement.

Fighting Continues Between Palestinians, Amal

Shelling From Mountain Continues

NC221427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] According to the latest security reports, clashes continue in the Sabra and Shatila camps while the intensity of the clashes abated in the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The residential quarters in Beirut's southern suburb are still coming under indiscriminate artillery shelling from Palestinian positions in the mountain. The shelling began at 1545 and shells have landed in Al-Shiyah, Sfayr, Hayy Madi, Bi'r al-'Abd, Al-Ruways, Al-'Amiliyah, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Raml al-'Ali, the airport's western runway, Al-Awza'i, Al-Sultan Ibrahim, and the Al-Zahra' Hospital area.

Several fires have broken out, particularly in the Al-Ruways area, and several casualties among the citizenry have been reported. Shells hit in Bi'r Hasan, the areas around the officers club and the Kuwaiti Embassy, the Sports City, and the airport road at approximately 1615. The source of the shelling is the Palestinian gun emplacemen's in the mountain. At 1630, 16 artillery shells landed in Burj al-Barajinah from Al-Hadath. At 1640, three more shells landed in Burj al-Barajinah from Al-Hadath.

East, South Beirut Under Fire

NC221506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1423 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] As rescue teams evacuated victims of the Sinn al-Fil explosion to hospitals, and as other teams lifted the rubble to extricate other victims from under the debris, Palestinian artillery emplacements and rocket launchers in Bkhishtay, Mansuriyat Bhamdun, Shimlan, and Mtul Shimlan in the mountain

directed fire on residential areas in both the southern suburb and the eastern area of Beirut. This indicates that the enemies of Lebanon seek to foment sedition and to harm all Lebanese factions without exception. Random shells fell in residential areas in Al-Ashrafiyah, Jisr al-Basha, Chevrolet, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Meanwhile, other cannons and rocket launchers directed intensive fire at the southern suburb and at Amal concentrations on Al-'Amiliyah, Al-Mashnuq, Al-Raml al-'Ali, and the airport road.

A short while ago a Palestinian rocket launcher fired a number of rockets at Al-'Awza'i, Al-Ramlah al-Bayda', and the summerland. Several fires have broken out in the areas of Al-Ruways, and Sfayr, where a number of people have been killed or injured.

Meanwhile, violent clashes involving rockets, artillery, medium-caliber weapons, and machineguns are still raging along the periphery of the Palestinian camps in Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila.

The Amal movement launched an attack along the Ghazzah Hospital combat line and along the Al-Dana gas station-Ard Jallul combat line this afternoon. The outcome of the fighting is not known because of the continuing intensity of the clashes.

Other reports indicate that a clash occurred in the Al-Jiyah area between Amal and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen, which caused the closure of the coastal road. Reports also say that an Amal group coming from the south has been ambushed on the Al-Na'imah road.

Shi'a Suburbs Shelled

NC221531 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, May 22 (AFP) — A dissident group in Fatah, the main guerrilla group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), today claimed responsibility for today's bombardment of Shi'a Moslem suburbs in southern Beirut.

In a communique, the Command Council of the Fatah Dissidence Movement, which is headed by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], said it had warned the Shi'a Moslem group Amal to stop shelling three nearby Palestinian camps, where an estimated 100 people have been killed and 500 injured in three days of fighting.

As Amal "did not heed our warning, our rocket launchers and heavy artillery went into action, enabling our fighters to reinforce their positions in the camps," the communique said.

The toll from the Palestinian bombardment was not immediately known, although Radio Lebanon, the Shi'ite station, said there had been many casualties.

The shelling came from Bhamdun, 15 kilometers (nine miles) east of Beirut, the station reported.

The fighting at the camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah has united all factions of the PLO, with supporters and opponents to the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat fighting side-by-side against Amal.

Amal, PSP Gunmen Clash

NC221737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A clash between Amal and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen which led to cutting off the coastal road was reported in the Al-Jiyah area.

It was also reported that Amal movement personnel were ambushed along the Al-Na'imah road as they traveled from the south. At 1700 today, the Amal movement sent personnel to Iqlim al-Kharrub.

A clash took place earlier between Amal movement personnel and Junblatt's gunmen in Khaldah, because of a confiscation operation carried out by the Amal movement at Khaldah port. Two members of the Amal movement were killed and a Junblatt follower was wounded.

Amal Controls Sabra, Shatila

NC221731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A security source in the Amal movement tonight stated that the Amal movement is now in full control of the Sabra and Shatila camps. The source asked citizens to surrender their arms for the sake of their safety and to stay home. He requested that men of the civil defense and the Red Cross be allowed to remove the wounded and contain the fires caused by seditious elements.

Meanwhile, the residential area in Beirut's southern suburb is coming under sporadic artillery fire.

It was reported that many people were killed or wounded by shelling in the residential areas this afternoon. The bodies of five dead persons as well as 83 wounded are in the American University Hospital.

The Fatah dissident movement led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] claimed responsibility for the shelling of Beirut's southern suburb and areas around the Palestinian Camps in Beirut this afternoon in Tripoli.

Amal Statement on Camps

NC221939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Statement by Amal movement information source on 22 May — announcer read]

[Text] The Amal movement has been massing its military power to deal a deadly blow against the Israeli enemy's presence in Lebanon. Meanwhile, suspicious groups subservient to the United States have attempted to obstruct and divert the Amal forces from their sublime goal by creating peripheral battles.

This took place despite the movement's firm desire to stop the bloodshed, contain the fire, and spare the blood of Palestine, instead of shedding it in the camps' alleys.

However, 'Arafat, whose objective is combined with wicked intentions and who supports the personal interests of some deviationists, refused to see reason or to forsake non-party interests, but instead sought certain stances at the expense of the people's blood. Successive explosions took place, cease-fires were violated, and provocations continued while Amal has restrained itself to spare bloodshed.

The movement's monitoring service intercepted radio conversations concerned with maintaining shelling of the suburb's areas, which had defended the Palestinian people with lives and blood. Shells of various calibers were fired from launchers manned by elements serving Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whom Husni Mubarak refused to receive and whom appears to have joined Camp David and the capitulationist plans. The Amal movement was forced to storm the espionage cells in the Sabra and Shatila camps to purge them of 'Arafat supporters with capitulationist ideas. The Amal forces are in control of the alleys in the two camps, which Yasir 'Arafat turned into strongholds to strike against Amal in order to take revenge on it for exposing him to the world and for exposing his alleged revolutionary ideas, which only got as far as the kitchen of the White House.

We warn whoever considers playing with fire that we have a long arm — Hashimite Muhammadan. We also firmly believe in our youth and we are strongly seeking our rights and goals. We warn those attacking our people, and those pounding the Sabra and Shatila camps with Grad rockets and heavy field artillery, to kill as many Palestinian citizens as possible. Perhaps their blood will heal Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and his revolutionary forces of their sick desire to drink Palestinian blood in order to reach his goal of establishing his own state, even if it is aboard a landrover.

We will definitely answer every aggression. We will inevitably punish whoever dares to attack us. If you do not know this, ask someone who has tested us in the past.

The Amal movement, which was founded by Imam Musa al-Sadr based on the love of the homeland, on the sacred belief, and on enmity toward Israel and its plans, and into which he imbedded the love of martydom, will not spare its own blood to protect its people and safeguard their dignity and their homeland's glory.

We warn those who man the rocket launchers that we will turn our bodies into fragmentation bombs to destroy their vehicles, their bodies, and their shabby heads.

We remind the Palestinian people of what our leader, Imam Musa al-Sadr said: Those deprived in their land are a support to those deprived of their land.

We hold you in our eyes and in our hearts. The suspect media which want to sell you to Reagan and Husayn have distorted the facts. Those behind such media have abandoned you to save themselves at the first dangerous crossroad. However, the Amal movement has embraced you. With the same heart and thought, the Amal movement will safeguard you and will adopt your cause in its charter and in every heart beating with faith. It will not take notice of misleading rumors and fanciful propaganda. You and our people in the suburb are in one trench and have one common goal. May God grant us victory.

NDF Supports Amal

NC222010 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The parties of the National Democratic Front [NDF] held an extraordinary meeting in Beirut to discuss the serious developments resulting from the current clashes between the Amal movement and suspect organizations in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut and its southern suburb. The NDF decided to declare the following stand:

1. The front holds 'Arafat's deviationist leadership fully responsible for the clashes which are attempts to cover up his capitulationist deal with the Americans, Zionists, and Arab reactionaries, to weaken and divide the Lebanese nationalist forces fighting the Zionist enemy, to disrupt the efforts of honest nationalist quarters, and to foil Syria's efforts in Lebanon.

2. 'Arafat concealed his initial move against the camp of the enemies of his people by stirring up the massacres in Tripoli. Now he is seeking, through the current events in Beirut, to conclude his capitulationist deal and move completely to treason.

3. The NDF affirms its alliance with fraternal Syria and with the Palestine Salvation Front. It also confirms its alliance with the Amal movement and its desire to consolidate and develop this alliance, particularly now. It believes that an agreement among these forces concerning the current events would block the suspect plan and isolate the plotters. The agreement would be based on the Palestinian camps being considered a Lebanese national responsibility as part of the Lebanese national action and in coordination with fraternal Syria. This is to safeguard the struggle of both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people and instill interest in the joint battle against the American-Zionist-reactionary plan.

4. The NDF affirms the need to contain losses and spare bloodshed by bringing about and implementing the said agreement.

PNSF May Intervene

HK230224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Libya, May 23 (AFP) — Pro-Syrian Palestinian organizations may defend militarily and "at any cost" the Palestinian refugee camps reportedly captured by Shi'ite Muslims Wednesday in Beirut, spokesmen for the groups said here.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) said the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) might even intervene militarily if the Shi'ites took over the camps of Sabra, Shatila and nearby Burj al-Barajinah and Syria remained inactive. Shi'a militiamen wrested control of the Sabra and Shatila camps Wednesday after 70 hours of bitter street fighting, sources said, while the third

camp was under a joint offensive by militiamen and the Lebanese Army.

Syria, meanwhile, has been mediating among the warring militias, but has rejected numerous requests for military intervention. Syria controls the Lebanese eastern Al-Biqa' region and backs the government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

PFLP-GC spokesman Fadl Shururu said Syrian troops in Al-Biqa' were blocking all militias from reaching Beirut. He hinted that Damascus, however, was not in control of all factions and faced a serious dilemma.

Several Lebanese leaders were meeting with Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, but their groups were not heeding Syria's call to cease fire. He also said that Mr. Khaddam had declined a PFLP-GC request to send Syrian officers to verify a cease-fire.

Mr. Shururu's statements were backed by Abu 'Ali Mindi a spokesman for Al-Fatih splinter groups. Al-Fatih is the largest Palestinian guerrilla and is controlled by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat.

The Al-Fatih dissident groups, the PFLP-GC and other pro-Syrian organizations make up the PNSF.

Casualty reports were not immediately available at the camps. They are expected to be far higher than earlier estimated tolls of about 100 dead and 500 wounded.

The Palestinian defence at the camps, believed to number about [number indistinct] men, finally cracked in a nightfall onslaught by 2,000 men of the Amal movement, according to reports.

In a communique broadcast by Radio Lebanon, the Shi'ite station, Amal said it controlled Sabra and Shatila. Amal called on refugees at the camps to hand in weapons and allow the wounded to be evacuated. Newsmen said they saw hundreds of families fleeing the camps.

A Palestinian spokesman denied the Amal account, saying that only a hospital at the entrance to Sabra had fallen into the attackers hands.

Clashes Resume

NC230613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] As usual there were a series of attacks last night on Beirut's combat lines against the army positions and the peripheries of the east Beirut's Christian areas, particularly on the Museum — Al-Barbir combat line where fierce clashes took place. A shell landed on the headquarters of the Security Arrangements Committee in the Hippodrome.

This morning gunmen of various organizations aggravated the security situation on the Markets combat line by using rockets and machineguns. Rocket and machinegun fire also reached Al-Ashrafiyah. There has been intermittent gunfire for some time now from the western area directed at Al-Yasu'iyah, Al-Tabariz, Primo, Al-Tibbiyah and the Museum.

This morning clashes resumed between the Palestinians and the Amal movement in Shatila camp when some Amal movement members were combing the camp's environs. We received a report a short while ago indicating that mortar and tank fire is being directed at the areas of Sabra, Shatila and Al-Da'uq.

The clashes had stopped after 2200 yesterday following a new cease-fire agreement, which had come into effect before midnight. However, the Amal movement continued massing its military vehicles round the Sports City, the Kuwaiti Embassy, the airport circle, and the airport bridge, where the Palestinians have artillery emplacements. We received a report a short while ago indicating that there was machinegun fire in the environs of the Sports City.

Palestinian Gunmen in Camps

NC230621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] According to the latest reports on the situation in the Palestinian camps and surroundings, Qasqas, Hursh Bayrut and Al-Maqasid areas are coming under long-range artillery shelling. Smoke is covering the areas.

The internal quarters of the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah are still coming under concentrated mortar fire. The Amal movement has been moving additional military equipment and men to its forward positions at the entrances to Sabra and Shatila. The internal quarters of the camps are teeming with Palestinian gunmen. Artillery fire can still be heard a long distance away from the areas of the clashes. Battles are currently taking place around the Ghazzah Hospital.

Though there have been reports that Amal gunmen are advancing toward these camps, an Amal security source has announced that full control has been gained over the Sabra and Shatila camps. The source called on the citizens to surrender their weapons to ensure their safety.

Camp Situation 'Under Control'

NC230719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The situation on the contact lines in Beirut appears to be calmer now following a night of clashes involving various types of weapons and sniper fire. The clashes continued until this morning.

The situation is also calm in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps following 3 days of fierce fighting. Amal movement forces yesterday entered the Sabra and Shatila camps and brought the situation under control, making it possible to evacuate the casualties.

Clashes in Shatila Resume

NC231211 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpt] At 1300 today the clashes were resumed between Amal and the Palestinians in Shatila circle, Hayy Farhat, the martyrs cemetery, Sabra and Al-Fakihani. Both sides used tanks, flat trajectory weapons and heavy machineguns in the clashes. The clashes were accompanied by shelling from Palestinian rocket launchers in the mountain and Al-Na'imah, directed at the areas of Al-Fakihani, Shatila, and Sabra where large fires broke out.

55 Killed in Sinn al-Fil Car-Bomb Explosion

NC222040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Criminal hands sowed death and blood and mowed down a number of persons in an enormous explosion that shook Mar Ilyas Street in Sinn al-Fil today.

Fifty-five persons were killed and 174 others were wounded.

Al-Shar' on Return of Syrian Forces to Beirut

JN221248 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1212 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] French television hosted Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this afternoon. Several questions were put to him. Among them was: Are Syrian forces going to return to Beirut and when? Al-Shar' answered: Our presence in Lebanon is a legitimate one and is at the request of the Lebanese president. Reinforcing our presence in Lebanon is necessary if it is demanded by all the parties and we will not leave our Lebanese brothers in this situation, as he put it. He added the Syrian forces' withdrawal from the Lebanese territories is an issue on which the two countries' governments must reach agreement.

Commentary Condemns 'Arafat's 'Suspect Moves'

JN221540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Were the events that took place in Beirut in the last 2 days or those that took place in West Beirut in the last 3 days a surprise, or were they expected to happen, that is, if we view the situation from a broader perspective? The answer can neither be deduced from the solitary event that ignited the fighting among the sons of the one trench and the one cause nor from the course of events and the development of the confrontation. It also cannot be deduced from the pains, difficulties, and losses the fighting brought with it, as well as the confusion that prevailed among those in the Lebanese arena who are hostile to Israel and imperialism.

If we want to look for the answer, we must step away a bit from the Lebanese arena and review what is taking place within and outside the borders of the region. We must become acquainted with what is being concocted for the region in the kitchens of the U.S., Zionists, and reactionaries, with what place Lebanon has in these schemes, and with the smoke bombs that seek to conceal from the Arabs, Palestinians, and Lebanese what is intended for them, what is being prepared for them, and the conspiracies that are hostile to the pan-Arab cause in Palestine which the enemies are trying to peddle in the region and which conflict with the interrests of the Lebanese people and the Arab masses.

Those who continue to conspire against the Arabs and their national causes, and against the national liberation movement in the region, are those who fanned the fire of civil war in Lebanon to camouflage the operation of Al-Sadat's transfer to the Israeli-U.S. trench, and are those who fabricate an inter-Arab conflict or inter-Arab conflicts that would eliminate for some time or forever the basic contradiction that exists between the Arab national liberation movement on the one hand and the racist Zionist entity in Palestine and U.S. imperialism on the other. Those who ignited the civil war in Lebanon are now undermining the situation in Lebanon and seek to crate a fabricated Lebanese-Palestinian conflict to divert attention from what the United States is doing, from what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his assistant, Richard Murphy, have been promoting in the region, and from the crime against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arabs that the deviationist 'Arafatist clique is preparing to perpetrate in cooperation with the regime of King Husayn and the Camp David regime in Cairo.

'Arafat's hands — stained with the blood of the Palestinian cause, the Palestinians, the Lebanese, and the Arabs — are behind the fabricated events in West Beirut, and in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the suburb. Weapons, envoys, and funds were sent by him and through him to incite the recent events and fighting among the sons of the one trench.

As Al-Sadat predicted bloodshed in Lebanon when he signed the second Sinai agreement — an agreement that includes political capitulation to Israel — Yasir 'Arafat, who made the first deal with the United States in Beirut in 1982 through Philip Habib, has not concealed his plans against Lebanon through the statements he has made to newspapers. He also did not hesitate to make any statements or concoct lies that Israel and the United States would need to consolidate their demands and justify their pressures. He backed Israeli demands for security arrangements on Lebanese territory when he tried to attribute the sacrifices offered by the Lbanese national resistance fighters to himself and his movement. He daily gives Israel the statements it wants to justify its intransigent stands and its practices that violate international law and that are hostile to Lebanon.

Yasir 'Arafat's past practices in Lebanon have led to terrible consequences that are very well known. The Lebanese nationalists have the right to refuse to allow 'Arafat and others to restore the anomalous state of affairs that previously existed, or to create a state of affairs that would weaken Lebanese nationalist ranks and create a Lebanese-Palestinian conflict, or allow the 'Arafatist clique to play any role in Lebanon. Lebanese national interests do not conflict with the Palestinian people's national interests.

The Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian resistance are legally and naturally in the same trench, the trench that is hostile to Israel and imperialism. Any incident or event that does not serve the consolidation and cohesion of this trench, as well as cooperation among its various parties, will inevitably serve the common enemy.

No one can belittle the importance of the Palestine National Salvation Front's role in confronting 'Arafat's conspiracies and maneuvers in the Palestinian arena, and in entrenching and developing the alliance between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces.

One must not only condemn 'Arafat's suspect moves, one must take the initiative in the Palestinian arena to redress matters after 'Arafat has paralyzed the PLO's role. The role of the Front assumes more importance under the current circumstances. Natural and fraternal relations should be established with Israel's enemies in Lebanon, and the state of affairs in the Palestinian arena in Lebanon should regain its vitality and should become united with the Palestinian people's interests and the interests of the Lebanese people to expel the Israeli occupiers and to prevent Lebanon from becoming a tool that would camouflage the conspiracy by Israel, the United States, 'Arafat, Husayn, and the Camp David regime in Cairo.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH on Clashes in Beirut Camps

JN230748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 23 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary today under the caption "The Old Cover and the New Bargain," *AL-BA'TH* says: The fabrication of events in the Beirut camps is clearly associated with the close approach of the stage of direct bargaining with Israel. These events are meant to spread dense black clouds aimed at covering the serious dangers that will result from the suspect moves along the road to Washington and Tel Aviv. The paper adds: The continuation of the volatile situation in Lebanon benefits only the Israeli enemy and U.S. agents in the region, who are trying to pave a new way for the bargain of liquidation amid a host of false slogans. Concluding, the paper calls for pooling all national and sincere Lebanese and Palestinian efforts in order to emphasize to these agents that whenever they make a stride toward their capitulatory objectives, they discover that the basic issue is not erodible, that any unilateral, liquidatory bargain will be deadlocked, and that the hand which signs such a bargain will be cut off.

Dealing with the same subject, *AL-THAWRAH* says: What is taking place in Lebanon is an Israeli-U.S. plot being implemented by Yasir 'Arafat, who imagines that by such a plot he can achieve for the United States, Israel, and the trend of teason, deviation, and capitulation several objectives all at one time. This plot is primarily aimed at obstructing and foiling the march of national accord in Lebanon. Therefore, 'Arafat embarked on this vile plot at a time when the Israeli invasion forces began to prepare for the implementation of the third stage of their withdrawal from Lebanon. It seems that 'Arafat wants to market Israel's allegations that the bloody explosions and massacres are taking place in Lebanon following Israel's withdrawal from the areas under its occupation.

AL-THAWRAH asserts that the strategic, militant relationship between the Palestine National Salvation Front with all its factions on the one hand and the National Democratic Front and the Amal movement in Lebanon on the other is a strategic national and pan-Arab requirement not only for the sake of repelling the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, but also for the sake of foiling the plot of King Husayn and 'Arafat to liquidate the Palestine question and to disrupt Palestinian-Lebanese-Arab sincere national efforts to wage the war of liberating land and wrenching rights. The more the national Palestinian-Lebanese alliance can overcome sedition and confront its tools, the greater are the chances to provide objective conditions for repulsing the scheme of a comprehensive plot and scoring a final victory over the United States and Israel and their treasonous and capitulatory tools represented by 'Arafat and his clique.

PSP's Junblatt Arrives in Damascus, Meets Khaddam

JN221348 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The current developments in West Beirut are the center of intensive consultations and contacts in Damascus on various levels. Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, arrived in Damascus this morning to encourage efforts in this regard. He met with a number of Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] leaders who are trying to stop clashes between the Amal movement and Palestinian gunmen inside the camps. He also met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who had met earlier with the PNSF leaders. Sources close to the Lebanese Nationalist Democratic Front have affirmed that the contacts that Minister Junblatt is holding in Damascus aim at handing over the security of the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut to Palestinian organizations working under the PNSF and that oppose Yasir 'Arafat.

The SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY, SANA, this morning urged Palestinian factions hostile to 'Arafat to assume responsibility in running the affairs of Palestinians in Lebanon and all over the world. At any rate, this solution, or what is said about the possibility of handing over the security of the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut to the PNSF, has so far not gotten the Amal movement's approval. The movement's leader, Minister Nabih Birri, yesterday stated frankly that the security of Palestinian refugee camps and the rest of the Lebanese territories is the responsibility of only the legitimate Lebanese authority.

People's Assembly Hears 1985 Budget Report

JN222026 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The People's Assembly held a session at noon today under its deputy speaker, 'Ali Rida'. The session was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs Mahmud Qadur, and several ministers. Finance Minister Qahtan al-Suyufi read the report on the draft state budget for 1985. He said that the main objectives of the financial and economic plans are to meet the increasing defense demands in harmony with Syria's role of steadfastness and liberation and to continue implementation of development plans that achieve progress and increase production in all sectors.

The finance minister explained that the total appropriations for the 1985 draft budget are 42.984 billion Syrian pounds to be distributed as follows: 23.548 billion pounds for current operations and 19.436 billion pounds for investment projects. The finance minister added: It is clear from these figures that the total appropriations in the 1985 budget show an increase of 4 percent over the total appropriations in the 1984 budget.

The minister said that the draft budget is aimed at making the necessary appropriations for defense and for continuing existing investment projects, especially those connected with commodity production and central and local services, to meet essential daily life requirements of a collective nature and to ensure a better living standard for the citizens. He added that agricultural projects got 20 percent of the total appropriations compared to 17 percent in the 1984 budget. This, he said, is in line with the agricultural boom witnessed by the country.

The finance minister said that oil and electrical projects are linked to make maximum benefit of existing energies, completing current projects, conserving electricity and hydraulic power,

continuing prospecting for oil, and operating industries in an ideal manner. He also said that special attention will be given to local service projects in the provinces to ensure better development for all people.

Jordanian Envoy to U.S. Critical of Husayn Visit
JN230643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The Lebanese newspaper *AL-SAFIR* cited diplomatic sources in Washington as saying that Ibrahim 'Izz al-Din, former Jordanian ambassador to the United States, has recently sent a message to King Husayn advising him not to visit Washington because such a visit will be fruitless. The diplomatic sources added that Ambassador 'Izz al-Din was summoned to Amman where this subject was discussed with him by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Foreign Minister [as heard] Marwan al-Qasim. However, 'Izz al-Din insisted on his opinion. Therefore, the Jordanian Government gave him 1 week to leave his post [as heard] and depart from Washington. These sources indicated that 'Izz al-Din's objection to King Husayn's meeting with Jewish organizations during Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington was another reason for his transference.

Sharon Reacts to Lewis' Disclosures on Lebanon War

TA230904 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 May 85 pp 1, 14

[Report by Bina Barzel]

[Excerpt] "A blatant lie," was the reaction voiced last night by Minister Ari'el Sharon to remarks made by Samuel Lewis, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Israel. Lewis said Sharon described to him and to special Ambassador Philip Habib a plan for widescale war in Lebanon as early as December 1981, before the Israeli Government itself was aware of the plan, codenamed Big Pines.

Lewis, who appeared on Israeli television's "Moqed" interview program, said that even though Sharon presented the plan as "hypothetical," both Habib and himself were rather dumbfounded by "the audacity and the political concept that this seemed to involve." According to Lewis, Habib reacted sharply, saying that "this was an unthinkable proposition, as far as the U.S. Government was concerned."

Our correspondent has learned that Foreign Ministry officials who participated in the meeting between Sharon and Habib, which was held at Sharon's ranch, were amazed by Sharon's disclosures, and by the fact that they were divulged to the foreign representative. They immediately reported this to then Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who immediately reported it to Minister Yosef Burg. However, no action was taken against Minister Sharon. The plan for the war was presented for government approval several weeks after the Sharon-Habib meeting.

As previously noted, Sharon denies Lewis' remarks. According to him, "it is too bad that in his last official appearance the ambassador did not consider it necessary to tell the truth and to express regret over the fact that he, along with Philip Habib and Morris Draper in Israel and Veliotis in Washington, were the cornerstones of the failure in Lebanon. The truth has already been recorded, and top officials have already said of the U.S. failures in Lebanon that Ambassador Lewis was their main architect."

Sharon added that "it was too bad that Lewis did not understand the damage he caused by his behavior and his unreliable reports to Washington. Had he behaved more responsibly by not misleading President Reagan with his reports, it is possible the current situation in Lebanon would have been different."

Knesset member [MK] Yosi Sarid, in reaction to Ambassador Lewis' disclosures, raised an urgent motion to the agenda, in which he demands that Minister Sharon be immediately removed from the Inner Cabinet. MK Sarid said that "from the ambassador's remarks, it is absolutely clear that Minister Sharon divulged top-secret information to the representatives of a foreign power — secrets which were not even known to Cabinet members."

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein says a commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate the affair and present recommendations which would prevent the recurrence of such serious phenomena. According to him, "Lewis' disclosures prove that the big plan, whose aim was to reach Beirut, existed as far back as late 1981 and was later launched under the misleading camouflage of a limited operation for the defense of the Galilee. This only reinforces the urgent need to establish a national commission of inquiry to investigate the incidents of the Lebanon war."

Rabin Interviewed on Release of Prisoners

TA221720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 22 May 85

[Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin interviewed by Shmu'el Tal "today"; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Mr Rabin, does the release of so many terrorists, compared with previous ones, mean there has been some sort of change in the norms Israel has followed to date in similar affairs?
[Rabin] If you ask me to what extent the Israeli Government — or Israeli Governments — in this case, as in previous cases, has acted in accordance with a consistent approach of principle, my answer is positive. This time we also acted in accordance with the principles that have guided Israeli Governments in the past on any question of IDF prisoners or hostages held by terrorists. If you ask me whether this time, from the numerical aspect, the price was higher or more painful, the answer is, yes, to my regret.

[Tal] How did this happen?
[Rabin] With regard to the issue of principle, up to now, during all the years of dealing with attacks made for the purpose of bargaining — whether this concerned Israeli civilians or IDF soldiers — the following principles were what determined matters: As soon as we had a military option for their release, we chose it; even when there was a question of an attack for the sake of bargaining made by terrorists against civilians inside Israel, we were not deterred, but chose to carry out a military action. For this we also paid a high price. If it were a question of an attack for bargaining purposes if Israelis were taken to a country that is not a hostile one and there was a possibility of carrying out a military operation, we carried it out. But as soon as our prisoners or hostages were in an enemy country, when it was impossible to carry out a military operation that would lead to their release, or the release of most of them, we entered into indirect negotiations with the terrorists in order to release our people in return for the release of terrorists. This is what happened in 1968, when an El Al plane was hijacked and taken to Algeria. This is what happened in several other cases. The uniqueness of the war in Lebanon and its results so far is that most of the IDF soldiers who were taken captive by terrorists were taken in the war in Lebanon.

[Tal] Mr Rabin, how do you view the fact that on the day the terrorists were released, a campaign began in Israel for the release of the Jewish underground members who were found guilty too?
[Rabin] I will not link the release of IDF prisoners — and the high price we paid for this — with the fate of those referred to as underground detainees. I am not a partner to this public argument and I will not be a partner to it, not at a time when this will have the significance of linking the two things together.

[Tal] And, about the demand to impose the death penalty to terrorists?
[Rabin] On that issue, too, I would prefer to speak in another week or two, not now with the feelings prevalent among the public — actually, among every one of us — following the release of the IDF prisoners.

Rabin Warns Against Terrorist Kidnap Intentions

TA221722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has warned against the terrorists' intention to kidnap Israelis for the purpose of bargaining. In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Minister Rabin said that the more the terrorist organizations succeed in the field of prisoner exchanges, the more their appetite has increased. Mr Rabin added that many defense establishment members think that the terrorists who were released into areas controlled by Israel will be under more efficient supervision than those who have crossed the country's borders.

West Bank Settlers Increase Security Measures

TA221725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] In many Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria, the settlers have decided to increase security measures and act independently after the terrorists' release. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Council of Jewish Settlements is permitting the settlements to get organized, but says that any action by them could damage the public fight for the release of the underground detainees.

Passenger Lightly Injured by Stoners in W. Bank

TA222014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A passenger sustained light injuries from stones hurled at a bus in Halhul in the Hebron area this evening. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the bus was making the No 60 route from Jerusalem to Qiryat Arba'. The celebrations over the release of the terrorists continued in Judaea and Samaria this evening. In the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, some 20 women marched with torches from the home of one of the released terrorists.

Schiffer Reviews Jewish Underground Argument

TA221746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Discussions on the question of granting amnesty to the Jewish terrorist organization detainees continued in Jerusalem today. This issue was raised this morning at the political Cabinet session, and afterward the prime minister discussed the matter with some of the NRP leaders. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio and has some of the details for us:

It would not be a wild guess if, this evening, we were to guess that in another few months, let us say, toward the high holidays [September], the Jewish underground detainees will be released from their cells. This is because the argument behind the scenes between the Alignment and Likud leaders concerns the method to be employed in releasing the members of the Jewish terrorist organization, not over whether or not they should be released. The Likud leaders want this done rapidly, through a political decision covering all the detainees collectively. The Alignment leaders think that after the sentences were handed down in the underground trials, the granting of individual amnesties should be pursued in accordance with the law.

A discussion was held this morning at the session of the Inner Cabinet at the proposal of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The Likud ministers demanded that the Cabinet make a specific decision that the detainees be amnestied in accordance with the procedures laid down by the law. The Alignment ministers objected strongly to this. The prime minister suggested appealing to the attorney general to get his opinion. Earlier, in a different forum, Mr Peres had proposed appointing Ministers Nisim and Bar-Lev to deal with the detainees' affairs. No decisions were made at today's session, simply due to the fact that there were five Alignment ministers and four from the Likud. Minister David Levi is abroad. Shim'on Peres did not take advantage of this fact and so the Cabinet will discuss this issue again at one of its upcoming sessions.

After the Cabinet session, the prime minister met with some of the people from the NRP. In an announcement issued by the NRP Knesset faction after the meeting, they said the delegation had formed the impression from the talk with Peres that an opening had been made for a solution to the problem within the framework of the existing law and its possibilities. This is now how the Prime Minister's Office saw matters. The adviser on media affairs, Uri Savir, explained that Mr Peres' position is that the issue of the release of the IDF prisoners and the matter of the underground detainees should be kept separate. The Cabinet will not intervene in the amnesty procedures, which are the responsibility of the country's president, Savir's announcement says.

What, then, will happen here? The Likud leaders will continue to work to find a way to grant amnesty to the underground detainees. From the Alignment's direction, different signals will continue to come, a sort of winking in this or that direction — depending on the speaker or listener — but, in the end, the prevalent belief this evening is that a way will be found to grant amnesty for the Jewish underground detainees, one acceptable to both the Alignment and the Likud.

Gush Emunim Reaction to Prisoner Exchange Viewed

TA221617 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 May 85 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Prisoner Exchange: An Ideological Setback for Gush Emunim"]

[Text] Prisoner exchanges usually put an end to enmity and turn over a new leaf in relations between nations. It is doubtful, however, that the recent exchange of prisoners between Israel

and Ahmad Jibril's organization will mark the start of a new chapter in relations between Israel and the Palestinian organizations.

On the day of the exchange, "the-man-in-the-street" in the West Bank could be heard expressing the hope that such an impressive event involving the release of such a large number of security prisoners would open a new chapter but only a few believe this. In fact, the exchange of prisoners and the fact that many of the released terrorists plan to remain in the territories pose a special challenge to the security forces and arouse strong fears as to whether political restrictions will help them meet this challenge.

It is not easy to say this, but the security situation might deteriorate not because of the released terrorists. The release itself and the fact that the terrorists were released to their homes is, to a certain extent, a victory for the "armed struggle" and might tempt eager youths to join terrorist cells rather than come to their senses about the "armed struggle" and increase their support for the political path. Israel's security services, however, have proved their ability to block the military effort of the PLO splinter groups in the territories and they will presumably succeed in keeping an eye on the moves of the released terrorists.

However regrettable this assessment may be, the danger of a deterioration in the security situation really comes from the settlers. The release of such a large number of terrorists represents an ideological setback for Gush Emunim. As far as the settlers are concerned, the fact that Israel was prepared to make such a deal with Jibril means that the Israeli people have not been convinced that the PLO is an extension of Nazism that must be fought to the bitter end.

This is the reason why Gush Emunim equates the PLO and 'Arafat to Nazism rather than Al-Asad and Syria or Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya. The latter do not endanger the future of the settlements and, consequently, there is no need to morally fault them. This, for example, is the view expressed by Elyaqim Ha'etzni, one of Gush Emunim's most ardent spokesmen, in the latest edition of *NEQUDA* [Gush Emunim publication]. Ha'etzni criticizes Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir and says that "by adopting a permissive policy toward the PLO, its canvassers and sympathizers, he is recurring in the historically fatal blunder of the Weimer Republic." (!) The settlers will presumably not let such an ideological lapse go unnoticed because their lives depend on it. If today they agreed to have the released terrorists live in their midst, tomorrow Peres may sit and talk with the arch-terrorist, 'Arafat. Consequently, there is deep apprehension about the formation of a new Jewish underground, perhaps on a more ad hoc basis, following the example of Ben-Shimol and Tutanji [respectively, an Israeli soldier who attacked a bus killing two Arabs to avenge the death of his girl friend and an Arab taxi driver who was murdered by three Jewish youths to avenge the death of an Israeli driver] which would attempt to curb the "legitimization" of the PLO through a political process.

The chances that such a scenario may not take place are dim and depend on whether more settlers adhere to the view that what would do most harm to Gush Emunim at present is convincing the world that the settlements are the main obstacle in the peace process and that they had better keep a low profile for the moment.

However, given the current political circumstances, the defense establishment will probably not be able to stand up to the new challenge. The only way to deal with such a challenge is to determine criteria that is applied equally to Arab and Jewish terrorism. However, Likud governments imposed a norm by which Arab terrorism is dealt with according to military law whereas Jewish terrorism is tackled according to Israeli law and not necessarily with its most severe clauses. This is a foolproof recipe for discrimination that culminates in a flare-up.

However, now that the Likud is heading the call to release the Jewish underground detainees, the defense apparatus will not be able to formulate uniform criteria and it is doubtful that it is even aware of the need for such criteria, especially at this time.

Aid to Lebanese Security Strip To Continue

TA221102 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 May 85 p 4

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Excerpt] Even after the IDF withdrawal from the security strip region, the IDF's liaison unit to southern Lebanon will continue to extend full civilian aid as well as operate the Good Fence border crossings. This was stated yesterday by Colonel Sha'ul Nur'el at a meeting of 50 merchants held at the Biranit border crossing.

Ben-Tzvi, the director of the northern district in the Industry and Trade Ministry, and the director of Bank Hapoalim in the Haifa area, also took part in the meeting. The merchants asked for measures to facilitate the passage of goods at the crossings, as well as for the imposition of "protective quotas" for the merchandise imported from northern Lebanon to the security strip, so that they can compete fairly. The merchants were promised the requested aid.

IDF Preparing for Third Withdrawal Stage

TA221517 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 May 85 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The IDF is rapidly completing preparations to conclude the third stage of the withdrawal from Lebanon. The IDF has recently been dismantling permanent installations in the security zone that will not be required for the new deployment, which will be based on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

Although the original plan was for the IDF to complete the withdrawal from Lebanon in September, events in the area and the speed with which preparations have been made have considerably advanced the final date: The withdrawal will start at the beginning of June. Most of the IDF units have already left the area. While security is continually being maintained in the security zone, progress is now being made in speeding up the

preparations of an infrastructure for the ASL and the civil guards in all the sectors, and in beefing up the ASL.

POST's Goodman Analyzes Situation in North

TA170728 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 May 85 p 17

[Commentary by Hirsh Goodman: "Strategy for the North"]

[Text] There probably won't be any dramatic final Israeli pullback from Lebanon; rather a gradual withdrawal of troops over the coming fortnight, until a new status quo has been established along the northern frontier.

With hardly more than two weeks before the final withdrawal is due to take place, much remains unclear. While General Lahd's ability to hold Jazzin was impressive, there can be few who are prepared to bet on the life-span of Lahd's ASL [army of southern Lebanon] once the bulk of the IDF's remaining forces are pulled out.

Lahd will be able to maintain undisputed control over the "duchy" of Marj 'Uyun, and retain the loyalty of the western sector, despite the predominantly Shi'te population in the region. But he will be able neither to control, nor expect allegiance from, the Druse to the northeast and the fundamentalist Shi'ites west of Marj 'Uyun, from whose territory most of the incursions into Israel, including the attack on Misgav 'Am, took place.

Whether Lahd will stay on if the ASL is reduced to isolated, pocket-sized units is an open question. If he loses the Jazzin axis as well, however, there is almost no doubt that Lahd will pack up and leave. "He will only stay if he feels he is there commanding an army acting on behalf of the overall Christian interest," said a senior defence official. "If Jazzin is lost, his contact with the north is lost, and thus his reason for remaining. He will not stay on if he feels that the only reason for continuing to command the ASL is to protect Israel's northern frontier." The press this week carried optimistic reports on the future ASL: Shi'ites were joining the ranks in encouraging numbers; the force now amounted to 2,000; and Lahd had withstood the test at Jazzin. But it also carried reports of Israel digging an antiterrorist ditch along the entire northern frontier and investing heavily in other defences. Apparently those responsible for Israel's strategy are less sanguine than the headlines regarding the long-term viability of the ASL as a factor in the defence of Galilee.

As long as it is there, the ASL will serve a useful purpose, that is, unless the constant friction between Lahd's men and units from UNIFIL now left in the area with no clearly defined duties, begins to have such an effect on Israel's international relations that continued support for the Lebanese force becomes counter-productive. There is a real danger of this, especially if circumstances arise to cause Lahd himself to pack up and leave and the ASL is left with no centralized authority that can control the rank and file.

Friction with UNIFIL will not be at the policy level, but at the local level, and this has already begun to be manifested daily. If, for example, there is no IDF liaison accompanying a particular ASL unit, UNIFIL will almost certainly refuse the unit free movement along the roads of southern Lebanon. Just as inevitably, the roadside shouting matches that develop between Lahd's men and the UN troops escalate into fist-fights, and sometimes shooting exchanges, leaving little love between the sides at the end of the day.

The ASL is not the only problematic factor in Israel's defence strategy for the north. Perhaps a greater one is the concept of deterrence based on disproportionate Israeli reaction to terrorist activity, as enunciated constantly by Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. When Rabin tells the people of southern Lebanon that they will only live in peace if Israel is allowed to live in peace, he is telling them to resist the return of terrorists to the area. The danger with that is that the IDF could find itself retaliating against precisely the people we want to be our allies in the southern security zone, and more often than not for actions over which they have no control.

Suppose that in two months' time a katyusha lands in Qiryat Shemona', presumably from the area controlled by the Druse in the north-eastern sector of the security zone. Suppose the rocket was hauled out of an underground arms cache left over from pre-war years (and southern Lebanon is known to be bristling with hidden weapons), by an individual. All that needs to be done is for someone to connect two wires, set a clock and head for home. The katyusha causes heavy damage in the town that has become the symbol of Peace for Galilee. What does the government do? Bomb the Druse? Send Israeli forces into the village nearest the launch zone, rounding up men and shooting those who try to get away? Aren't these the people we hope to cooperate with to prevent a return of terrorism?

The problem with retaliation is that it cannot be an effective deterrent unless it has a clear address. If we bomb the village, or invade it, we will be doing exactly what the terrorists want us to do — generate hatred for Israel among the locals of the south. On the other hand, if we don't retaliate, we will lose our credibility, and thus whatever deterrent message we are attempting to get across.

But there are many other problems about a policy of retaliation. It could also lead to escalation with Syria, if Israel found it necessary to retaliate against the radicals deployed on Syrian soil. Or to friction with Amal in the south, if Amal in the north were attacked in reprisal. And in these past weeks Israel has stated clearly that the terror directed against it is mainly from men under Syrian or Amal control, not the Hezbollah or the Communists, as was formerly the contention.

When the defence minister makes blanket statements without qualifying them, he could be leading to the same demagogic reaction to terror that led us into a three-year war that cost too much and yielded too little. If Israel is going to be dragged into another chapter of misery in the Lebanese episode, we must revert to a non-hysterical, purely pragmatic approach to localized terrorism. Not every katyusha warrants the use of the Air Force or the dispatch of battalions over the border. If the lessons of this war are to be of any use, Israel must return to the sane policy of reacting to a tactical problem with tactical means.

Retaliation against the wrong target, no matter how massive, will not intimidate the determined individual terrorist; on the contrary, it will enhance his ability to operate. Continued unquestioned support for the SLA, regardless of the effectiveness of this surrogate army or the damage it might be doing to our international relations, could be counter-productive as regards Israel's direct military interests.

The fence, the ditch, the shelters, the psychological steps being taken to strengthen the resolve of the inhabitants of the north, the pockets of south Lebanese citizens who have shared interest in keeping the terrorists out — all these are arguments against disproportionate retaliation.

Good intelligence, frequent patrols, forward look-out posts, and whatever other tactical means the IDF has at its disposal (such as electronic gadgetry to intercept terror) could all combine into an effective defence against terror. If any one of these elements breaks down, there is enough backup from the rest to provide relative safety for the inhabitants of the north — at least as much as is enjoyed by those Israelis living on the coast (a far more difficult border to protect), or in Jerusalem.

There is no arguing that this war was an indescribable blunder, and that it left more problems than solutions. But what it did do was remove from southern Lebanon a 16,000-man terrorist force that was well-organized and well-armed. For at least the foreseeable future, there can be no re-establishment of this infrastructure, especially if Israel deals immediately with any embryonic attempts by the terrorists to organize.

Blunder or not, this war has provided lessons that cannot be disregarded. One of the most important is that what is required in the battle against terrorism is proportion, a flexible policy, not ironclad commitments to counter-productive forces; a discerning eye, not blind rage.

With the withdrawal from Lebanon, it is time for the IDF not only to redefine itself. It must transform itself from the Goliath it has become to the David it should be, unleashing its strength only when the threat justifies it, and not wasting its potential on what is essentially a peripheral problem.

On taking office 10 months ago, Rabin pledged himself to this process. Since then though, he has called the French "bastards"; articulated policies such as "scorched earth" and "iron fist"; and verbally committed Israel to a cycle of violence through the use of disproportionate retaliation. Lebanon seems to have taken its toll even on the usually coldly analytical defence minister. One can only hope that the final withdrawal from Lebanon will lead to the restoration of an age of reason. Excess has cost us far too much already.

Soviet Delegation Member on Soviet Policy

TA221807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] There have been various reports in the Soviet and Western press which have recently raised speculation about a new style in the new Soviet leadership's attitude toward Israel. A Soviet diplomat has even been quoted as having admitted that severing relations with Israel was a mistake. This week a Soviet delegation headed by the general who liberated Auschwitz is visiting Israel. This is within the framework of the events marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Nazis. Gid'on Remez asked for the views of the editor in the group on the significance of those reports:

[Remez — live or recorded] If we had hoped to hear from the NOVOSTI agency member — who is well-informed about secrets of the Soviet media — a confirmation of the reports about positive signals from Moscow to Jerusalem, we were disappointed. Thus, for example, the editor, Valdimir Pronin, does not think too much significance should be attributed to the relatively prominent publicity *PRAVDA* and *IZVESTIYA* have given to the letters from President Herzog and Knesset members to mark the anniversary of the victory over Nazism. That was just factual, objective reporting, Pronin said. However, he did confirm that it was the first publicity of its type since severing relations, and said: The Soviet press always reports what is positive and progressive. Soviet policy, he emphasized, has not changed. That was also his answer to my question of whether he could give any message to the female demonstrators from the Committee of 35 for the Jews of the Soviet Union who were standing outside with banners saying: Release the prisoners of Zion.

As always, anyone who has relatives in Israel and wants to go there can in the end leave. It is true that there are delays for anyone who is in possession of sensitive information, but that is the usual practice among all nations in the world.

As for the reports about a relative increase in the speed of those leaving over the past few months, he was not prepared to discuss this. This is not the sphere I deal with, Pronin said. In Israel, too, in his opinion, not much has changed with the change of governments, at least, not in official Israel. But, in the Israeli public — which, as he phrased it, gave the delegation a warm reception — Pronin found signs of a change in attitude toward the Soviet Union and only the future will tell how real this is. Are these really hints? The demonstrators outside told me that the Soviets had not made any contact with them and General Petrenko only made a dismissive gesture toward them, as if saying, leave me alone.

Rosenne Meets Dobrynin on Bilateral Relations

TA230450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United States met with the Soviet ambassador to Washington yesterday. The meeting, which lasted approximately 45 minutes, was initiated by Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and was held at Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin's office. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay has learned that the two men decided to meet again. They discussed the Soviet Jewry issue and the resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations. It appears, however, that the Soviet Union has not altered its basic position. The two ambassadors have met before in the past.

Egyptian Oil Minister To Visit 27 May

TA221254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Egyptian oil minister will arrive in Israel next Monday [27 May] and visit for a few days as the guest of his counterpart, Minister Moshe Shahal. Our political correspondent reports that the Egyptian minister will be bringing along a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The announcement on the visit reached Jerusalem today.

HA'ARETZ Comments on U.S. Middle East Policy

TA171350 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 May 85 p 13

[Commentary by Poles: "Peres Is Waiting for Husayn"]

[Text] There are no holidays for foreign policy. The Likud leaders and activists are angered over Shim'on Peres' and 'Ezer Weizman's attempts to bring about a thaw in the cold peace with Egypt through negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, but they do not have the power to stop U.S. diplomats from continuing to push Israel into the direction of furthering the peace process.

The Likud ministers are not belying the truth when they say they have never left any doubts in the hearts of their partners — the Alignment leaders — with regard to their position on the delineation of the country's eastern border. However, Yitzhaq Shamir, Ari'el Sharon, and Moshe Arens, while attempting to curb the prime minister, do not have the power to stop Richard Murphy and George Shultz from looking for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

There is room to evaluate that the hawkish stream of public opinion has recently weakened; the rosy glow that enveloped the West Bank settlers a few years ago is no longer shining. Jewish youths are not streaming en masse to Gush Emunim; the demographic balance in the territories was not overturned during the 7 years of Likud rule in such a way that altered its Arab nature and coloring. The firm opposition by "locals" to the Israeli conquest continues, leaving tracks in the consciousness of the Jewish population. The deeds of the Jewish terrorist group are not being unequivocally and generally condemned, but there is no sign that they have added anything onto the Likud's political health.

Shim'on Peres, under these circumstances, can try to take advantage of his status as prime minister for 2 years to initiate attempts that will lead to discussions with Jordan and the Palestinians. He is doing this in two arenas: domestic and external. The more he speaks about this goal to Israeli citizens, the more he accustoms them to hearing about the possibility of such discussions; and he may hope that this will gradually produce a willingness to regard the results of such a dialogue with King Husayn other than as a national disaster.

At the same time, Peres is taking advantage of the tools in his possession as prime minister to pass messages to Husayn; and there is no shortage of channels for their transferral to their address — Amman. Yitzhaq Shamir can claim repeatedly that it is the foreign minister who is authorized to conduct the country's foreign policy, but he cannot prevent the prime minister from telling foreign statesmen his views; and the latter are not too impressed by the quarrel over authority going on in Jerusalem, and are willing to work in the direction suggested by the prime minister.

However, Shim'on Peres' real problem actually lies in the external arena. To what extent are those external elements who are friendly to Israel — and who lean toward extending a helping hand to a prime minister from the Alignment ranks — prepared to reach the goals he, Shim'on Peres, wants so that he can overcome the opposition inside his government? To be more precise, what is the U.S. Administration capable of doing to move the Jordanian king into following Anwar al-Sadat's path?

The U.S. secretary of state has just visited Jerusalem, Cairo, and Aqaba; Richard Murphy, his aide, preceded him and has remained in the area to conduct further contacts. The stream of statements, both more and less overt, by State Department officials — noting that there are signs indicating the possibility of a move in the Arab camp as a whole and in the court of the Jordanian king in particular, and even in PLO circles — is unceasing.

There is no doubt that U.S. influence is constantly being used to soften Arab opposition and is trying to urge them to reach a settlement with Israel. However, it is hard to eliminate the impression that these attempts, after all, are not sufficiently vigorous. As long as Washington says the peace process is in the interests of all the nations of the area — and in their interests only — the U.S. diplomatic attempts will remain stuck at some distance from this goal.

It is no wonder the Hashemite king goes on brooding and hesitating; what achievement can he expect from negotiations with Israel as long as official Washington refrains from throwing its full weight onto the Middle East scales? Of course Husayn aspires to recovering all of the West Bank and east Jerusalem, and it may be assumed that he is aware of Israel's absolute opposition to a concession of unified Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. But does he know with any certainty what sort of gesture Israel is prepared to make toward him about Jerusalem, and what the exact nature of "territorial compromise" in the West Bank is?

This lack of clarity is making matters difficult for the Hashemite king who is trying to harness the PLO to support his policy. Since his appearance at the PNC in Amman at the end of last November, he has not tired of pleading with 'Arafat to unconditionally recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242; but he has not yet succeeded. He is working hard to persuade 'Arafat not to include people Israel cannot accept as partners for a four-sided conference in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet with U.S. representatives in Washington. But here, too, he is meeting with opposition, and the delegation's composition still depends on 'Arafat.

What all this means is that Israel is waiting for Jordan and Jordan is waiting for the PLO; and it turns out that 'Arafat — despite having lost Lebanon as a base for terrorist operations against Israel, and despite the fact that some of the PLO compo-

nents have split off from the umbrella organization — is still capable of preventing any advance in the political process. The United States does not want to take the risk of imposing a U.S solution, and Husayn does not dare to conduct an independent Jordanian policy. And what can Shim'on Peres expect, when he continues to predict that the day will come when a dialogue will begin with Jordan and the Palestinians which will lead to results satisfactory to all parties?

The chances are now minimal, and it is impossible to tell when and how they could improve. However, willingness to talk with the parties on the other side should not, because of this, disappear or weaken. Our rule over 1.5 million Arabs who do not want to be Israelis is an anomaly and it is our duty to put an end to it. The security advantage involved in its existence does not outweigh the negative implications with respect to national morality. No nation can rule over another one without being infected by the germs of nationalist arrogance and crudeness.

We must continue to search the horizons ceaselessly for any opportunity to speak with our enemies-neighbors, not in order to do them any favors, but so that we may go back to being ourselves.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi's Visit to Khartoum, Al-Hijaz Examined

LD221254 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT May 20 85

[Article from 20 May *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*]

[Excerpts] Al-Qadhdhafi in the Sudan and Al-Hijaz: What is he doing there? Why this visit and what does he want from it? Why at this time in particular, having come from Rwanda and Burundi, does Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visit Khartoum and Al-Hijaz? This is the revolutionary leader known for his extraordinary intelligence and the exact timing of his surprise to all the enemies of his nation; this is the leader who always differs from other great historic leaders by choosing the time, circumstance, and place for his new initiatives in order to inflict the worst defeat on the enemies of his nation.

Indeed, it is a great surprise to all the opponents and scared enemies for the leader to stand in the middle of Khartoum, beyond the imaginary borders and gates, towering like the pride of this nation and its glory, raising his head [word indistinct] to curse in the faces of imperialism and the reactionaries, because he does not look at the Sudan from an African angle; he looks at it from an Arab angle as a capital for the three no's: no peace, no recognition, no negotiations with the Zionists. He congratulates the revolutionaries of the Sudan on achieving the great historic victory on 6 April, and expresses his support for the heroic Sudanese people who have suffered bitterly from torture, banishment, oppression, starvation, and ignorance over the 16 years of rule of the agent Numayri. With Numayri's fall, the Sudanese people have recorded a civilized and brave national and pan-Arab attitude which should be copied.

The imperialists and the reactionaries went mad and lost the remaining artificial balance. They interrupted their radio news bulletins and programs and stopped their transmissions to announce the news of the arrival of the leader in the Sudan and then in Al-Hajiz.

The visit to Khartoum and Al-Hijaz under such circumstances is a very precise and studied action, a revolutionary and political initiative that combines the courage of the revolutionary leader and the political leader. It has caused a total imbalance in all the calculations, formulas, and stability of the imperialist and reactionary interests which have tried to carry out a strategic flanking movement against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to impose a siege around the great Al-Fatih Revolution. In addition, these elements have tried to contain, tame, and abort the Sudanese people's revolution, in revenge for the defeat of their agents in the Sudan and for the failure of their plans to surround the popular revolution in Libya. This has occurred because the Americans have become very worried that the stirrings [word indistinct] of the revolution of the Sudanese people will move on to Egypt since the Sudan has become what the Americans consider the worst threat lying in wait for their agent Husni Mubarak, who is linked with their imperialist plans and is against mankind.

The forces of counterrevolution and antiprogress in the world were sticken with fear; blood almost clotted in their veins as they gasped over the great positive results this visit has achieved on the various levels — local, Pan-Arab, and international — thanks to the daring work of the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

At Khartoum airport, the picture acquired additional dimensions and significance. Yes, the feet of the leader have touched a new piece of Arab land which was liberated by the Sudanese popular revolution from the occupiers and dictators. The man who allied himself with the people, General Siwar al-Dhahab, and his colleagues in the Transitional Military Council approached the leader to embrace the symbol of Arabs, the custodian of Arab nationalism, and before anything else the pioneers of the massess [jamhir] era.

The leader's visits have opened wide the doors of cooperation, coordination, dialogue, and alliance for whatever serves the masses of those countries that the leader visits. The visits have inspired them to attain their full freedom and resist the colonial trinity: imperialism, the forces of retrogression, and Zionism. They can now amass the capabilities, moral, and material to defeat that trinity. These people will triumph for their existence, independence, and progress and to achieve their happiness through inflicting defeat on the armies of the colonial European invasion.

Instead of returning to the Jamahiriyah after the conclusion of the visit to Sudan, [word indistinct] Al-Hijaz affirming that the revolution cannot be stopped by illusionary borders between the Arab nation in the same homeland.

The second surprise came about when the muezzin voice rose inside holy Kaaba. Following the conclusion of the 'umra rites, shouting with the voice of power, the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi echoed the eternal shouts: Allahu akbar, victory to the Arab nation; down with America, the enemy of Islam; down with Husayn, enemy of God and the agent of Zionism; down with Husni Mubarak, enemy of God and agent of Zionism. Thus the leader behaves and moves in the dignity that he draws from his great nation and from his true faith in his God and religion.

Proceeding from this and based on this concept, in which we believe as we believe in our destiny, our confrontation of imperialism and reaction in the Arab homeland and in Africa continues strongly and ferociously; it is a serious and radical confrontation which has assumed its own identity and became apparent in the consolidation of direct relations with and support for the peoples of Rwanda and Burundi and the Sudanese revolution.

This confrontation should assume its revolutionary extent and depth and continue as a genuine progressive stance in supporting the forces of revolution and national and progressive opposition in Egypt. It should thus oppose the treasonable decisions of the stable David which aim at making Egypt a safe colony for the imperialists and Zionism and an aggressive base for striking at the revolutiony and progressive movement in Africa and the Arab homeland. Perhaps the current fundamental requirement is for the Egyptian masses to carry out the role of the forces of revolution and the army of 'Abd al-Nasir, and for the Egyptian opposition to be heard inciting the masses to stage mutiny and

disobedience [words indistinct] the imperialist forces will regard themselves defeated if [words indistinct] the voice of the revolution is raised in Egypt similar to what has happened in the Sudan. [Passage indistinct]

Tripoli Calls for Arab Unity in Struggle With Israel

LD222256 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] Lebanon cannot be anything but Arab. Lebanon has no future outside its inclusion in the Arab nation. If every Lebanese is a part of Lebanon, then this part, however strong it may be, will be nothing if Lebanon is weak. The sole source for the strength of this Arab country and for its survival is its belonging to Arabdom and all its sons adopting the idea of pan-Arabism. This will place struggle responsibilities on their shoulders, the foremost of which is fateful cohesion with the Palestinian Arab people for the sake of liberating Palestine and destroying the Zionist presence. Lebanon was rescued by Arabdom from becoming a French province.

While we respect and appreciate the valiant Lebanese resistance against the enemy, and the enormous sacrifices of the suicidal fedayeen operations which scored wonderful victories on the Lebanese Arab territory against the crusader imperialist and Zionist invaders — we do not forget. Nor will the Lebanese Arab people be able to forget that the Arab nation had its important role in these victories. The cohesion between the Jamahiriyah, Syria, and the Palestinian Arab fighters by the side of the Lebanese resistance has been the solid ground on which the Arab nation stood, challenging the invaders and neutralizing their sting. Thus Arabdom, which rescued Lebanon from becoming a French province, is also the force that foiled the Zionist-imperialist program, the aim of which was to occupy and then annex the Lebanese Arab territory to what is called Israel.

Those who now are waging this dirty war against the Palestinian Arab people believe that this will eliminate the most difficult obstacle standing in the face of the capitulationist schemes, in the same way that King Husayn thought that the destruction of the Palestinians, and striking at the Palestinian resistance in Transjordan will enable him to achieve the target of establishing the confederation under the name of the United Arab Kingdom, the exact copy of Alon's plan. However, the Palestinian Arab people will not die and will not be wiped out, not because they have an exceptional intrinsic strength, but because they are part of a great nation, the Arab nation, which has the credit for rescuing Lebanon, and to which credit is due for keeping the Palestine question alive.

Arab rifles should be aimed at the enemy's chest. Glory is for every rifle fighting the enemy. Shame, disgrace, and a curse on every mercenary who would stab his kinfolk in the back, who would carry out a cowardly murder in return for dollars and American and Zionist temptations. Shame and disgrace on those who have been turned into sandbags, into sand barricades, behind which the enemy takes cover to kill their Arab brethren.

All fighting factions must shoulder their responsibilities in defending the Palestinians' camps, and must work seriously to create and bolster the fighting cohesion on Lebanese territory against the Zionist invaders and their local agents. The purpose of the battle is not just to liberate Palestine, but to cross southern Lebanon in the direction of southern Palestine to liberate all the Palestinian Arab land and to destroy Zionism for ever.

MAURITANIA

Taya Signs Decree Replacing Health Minister

AB220815 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Djibo Tafsirou, Mauritanian minister of health and social welfare, has been dismissed and replaced by Ahmedi Diop, according to a decree signed by President Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya. This was announced by the Mauritanian state radio station monitored in Banjul yesterday. Reasons for the dismissal were not immediately available.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Desertification, Famine

Calls for European Aid

JN221837 Khartoum SUNA in English 1724 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 3, May 22, SUNA — Transitional Military Council Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab recalled European state to intensify support and assistance to Sudan to overcome the danger of the starvation. [Sentence as received]

This came in the interview ran by Hungarian television with him in which he tackled the pillars of Sudan foreign policy which is based on good neighbouring and noninterference in other countries internal affairs.

Meanwhile, General Siwar al-Dhahab today met with the correspondent of Nairobi-based *NEW ZURICH* paper and reviewed with him drought and desertification problem, the southern question, Islamic Sharia and Sudan foreign policy.

Meets SFRY, FRG Envoys

JN221843 Khartoum SUNA in English 1753 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 May (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has received this morning Yugoslavia's ambassador here.

The meeting has reviewed the problem of drought and desertification faced by the country and assistance that could be extended by Yugoslavia in this respect.

The Yugoslav ambassador promised Siwar al-Dhahab to inform his government with the seriousness of the matter.

On the other hand, the TMC chairman met with West Germany's ambassador to Khartoum and discussed with him bilateral relations and opening of communication channels between the two countries.

They also reviewed the country's future economic plans and the problem of drought and desertification.

Siwar al-Dhahab thanked the West German Government and the European Economic Community for the aid extended in this field.

Meets National Party Leader

JN221839 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22, SUNA — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today received leader of the Sudanese National Party Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush.

In a press statement following the meeting Ghabbush said the meeting touched on the famine in Kordofan and the exigency of transporting the food stuffs to the drought and desertification areas.

He announced that the Nubah Mountains General Union has been disbanded by the establishment of the Sudanese National Party.

Chairman Meets Former AL-SAHAFAH Editor

JN221900 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman M. H. Siwar al-Dhahab met here today with 'Abd al-Rahman Mukhtar the owner and editor in chief of daily *AL-SAHAFAH* before defunct May regime who briefed him on the greetings of the Sudanese people in Europe for April popular uprising. The meeting has also covered the internal situation citizens problems of daily life. [Sentence as received]

Mukhtar called on Siwar al-Dhahab to neutralize and strengthen the forces and affirm its national role. In press statements Mukhtar affirmed press pioneer role in information and enlightenment of the people on the national problems.

Siwar al-Dhahab also met here today with the delegates of the national unions and Trades Union Federation and agreed on the seminar the federation is planning under the slogan The South Seen From a National Viewpoint.

The two sides further agreed on the national role of the mass media and that every viewpoint should be given space and time to express itself freely.

They also endorsed the view that all defunct May regime corrupters should stand just trial and given chance to defend themselves.

Health Minister Explains Need for Improved Services

JN221742 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22, SUNA — Minister of Health and Social Welfare Dr. Husayn Abu Salih has announced that the health services in the defunct era have badly deteriorated and need urgent and decisive remedy by reforming the construction of these services in a way that could cope with the requirements of the new stage.

During his meeting with the Sudan's Doctors Central Committee today, the health minister explained that he would hold an emergency meeting next Sunday with the directors of the medical services on the various regions to discuss the relation between the central government and the regions in the field of health and the requirements in the current phase and in the future of the medical work process during the transitional period.

Numayri To Be Charged With 'Premediated Killing'

JN221823 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22, SUNA — Deposed dictator Numayri and five of his judicial aides will face the charges of premeditated killing and criminal conspiracy for their role in the trial of Mahmud Muhammad Taha who had been sentenced to death last Jan, it was reported here today.

The daily *AL-AYYAM* reported today quoting lawyer 'Abd al-Wahhab M. Wahhab said the case of Mr Taha trial will be reopened and the accounts of indictment include premediated killing and criminal conspiracy. Those who are involved in the case include Numayri legal advisor Abu Qurun the judge of the court which tried Taha al-Mahlawi and the three judge of then the court of appeal Al-Makashifi Haj Nur and Sir al-Khatm Majid. [Sentence as received]

Taha had been beheaded last Jan for his religious ideas and the court said he recanted Islam. The lawyer told the daily that Numayri and his aides conspired to commit the premediated murder of Mr Taha.

The lawyer said he procured document revealing the conspiracy between Numayri and his clique and that the hanging sentence had been incorrect where there no evidences.

To carry out this formidable crime Numayri and his men made a farcical trial and hanged Mr Taha. He told the newspaper Taha was arrested when four of his followers circulated leaflets saying that the 1983 legislations defamed Islam and humiliated the people and [words indistinct]. The hanging sentence was carried out on Mr Taha after ratification by the former dictator Numayri on Jan 22.

Attorney General Releases 4 Former Officials

JN221744 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today approved the release of Hashim 'Uthman, foreign minister in the defunct regime; Faruq al-Maqbul, gover-

nor of the Bank of Sudan; Hashim Makkawi Muhammad Ahmad, head of the Administrative Inspection Board in the defunct regime; and Muhammad Ahmad 'Ajib, merchant in Omdurman Market, due to the lack of any evidence that would necessitate their interrogation.

The attorney general ordered their release tomorrow, provided that they sign promises that they will not leave Khartoum and that they will remain at the investigation committees' disposal at all times. The attorney general affirmed that these men may again be detained if the investigation committees come across any evidence against them.

Investigation of Al-Tayyib in Falashas Case Begins

JN221747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1729 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22, SUNA — The file of Ethiopian Jews Falashas case is judicially opened here today.

The ousted Vice President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib who was also the chairman of the liquidated state security organ is charged for treason espionage and facing an accusation under the Article 97 of the penal code. The committee formed to investigate Al-Tayyib began today to testify witnesses on the transportation of Ethiopean Jews Falashas.

An official source in the investigation committee said that seperate suits on the political and economic corruption will be filed against Al-Tayyib within the coming days.

UN Statement on Departure of Ethiopian Refugees Cited

JN221827 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] United Nations, 22 May (SUNA) — United Nations officials expressed their concern over the departure of more than 35,000 Ethiopian refugees from eastern Sudan refugee camps for Tegre Region in Ethiopia.

The U.N. officials said the food situation did not get ameliorated and expressed fears that victims' number might increase.

On the other hand, U.N. High Commisson Office for Refugee Affairs in Nairobi yesterday released a press statement on the same question.

The statement said some of those leaving had not accurately estimated the situation in their region as those areas were still suffering from drought.

Health authorities have appealed for ill refugees and those accompanied by children to stay in the camps and give up their decision of leaving. There was a slight response to this appeal, the statement said.

WESTERN SAHARA

6th Polisario Front Congress To Be Held in 1985

LD221349 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Western Sahara — The 6th congress of the Polisario Front will be held before the end of this year. This was announced by the president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic during a speech on the 12th anniversary of the beginning of the Saharan people's armed struggle.

At the same time Mohamed Abdelaziz mentioned the construction of a fifth, defensive wall between Amgala and Guelta Zammour in the proximity of the Mauritanian border.

SOMALIA

Democratic Front on Israeli, RSA Arms Shipments

EA222048 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] stated today that at night, Israeli transport planes are transporting military hardware to the northwestern region of Somalia. Quoting a statement issued by the SSDF, the French AFP news agency in Nairobi has stated that the flights are being made to the capital of the country and to the town of (Balli Bebli), 75 km to the northwest of Mogadishu. According to the statement, the flights were begun after a Somali delegation secretly visited Israel. The liberation front stated that the delegation was led by President Siad Barre's in-law and the commander of the militia forces, Brigadier General ('Abd al-Rahman Abdihusayn).

In another development, the liberation front stated that South African transport planes are still continuing to transport large quantities of military hardware to the government of Siad Barre. The front added that the military hardware is being transported according to an agreement made last year between Mogadishu and Pretoria. The liberation front stated that the Siad Barre regime's agreement with the South African Government, which is the principal foe of equality and freedom, reflects its heinous actions. It added that the front strongly condemns Somalia's officials for their shameful activities, and appealed to the international community to take appropriate action against the regime of dictator Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Condemns RSA Policy Toward Mozambique

EA221903 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Bonn — President Nyerere has reiterated that Tanzania will not allow South Africa to overthrow the Frelimo Government in Mozambique. He said that if the Pretoria regime tried to do so Tanzania will ask Frelimo to come back to its camps in the country for training and relaunch the armed struggle. In an interview with the German press and TV in Bonn, the president said South Africa's strategy to use bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance to disrupt peace and ultimately to install them in power in Maputo will not succeed. He called on the West to put more pressure on South Africa to end apartheid. Mwalimu Nyerere today held talks with the chairman of the West German Democratic Party, Mr Willy Brandt, and the West German chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl.

Socialism To Remain Policy

EA221911 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Bonn — President Nyerere has said that Tanzania will continue to promote its policy of socialism and self-reliance in spite of his decision not to contest a further presidential term because the policy advocates equality and human rights. Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the West German leader, Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn today, Mwalimu Nyerere said that even though the new president of Tanzania will have his own style of leadership, the government will continue to be run under the principles accepted by the majority of citizens.

He said that Tanzania will continue to assist the struggle for the liberation of Africa from colonialism and racism and in seeking ways of attaining unity in Africa. On southern Africa, Mwalimu said that in order to expedite efforts to end racism, Ndugu Nelson Mandela and other leaders of the South African Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress must be freed unconditionally. He said that the terrorist acts perpetrated by South Africa against neighboring countries and its machinations intended to disrupt peace and destabilize the economies of its neighbors will not halt the struggle against racism. Mwalimu said that the southern African liberation struggle would continue and that Africa, including Tanzania, which is a part of Africa, will continue to provide moral and material support to the struggle.

CAMEROON

Biya Holds Talks With CAR Interior Minister

AB222157 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The head of state, President Paul Biya, today received in audience the CAR minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Christophe Grelombe, who brought him a message from his CAR counterpart, General Andre Kolingba. After the audience, the CAR minister talked to our reporter Michel Ndjokabanda.

[Begin recording] [Grelombe] I brought a message from Gen Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of state, to his brother and friend but I cannot disclose its contents.

[Ndjokabanda] (?Three) CAR envoys have visited President Paul Biya in less than 3 weeks. This makes people believe that there is a specific project or a particlar problem between Cameroon and the CAR. What is in fact behind these visits?

[Grelombe] These permanent contacts fall within the framework of our realities of coexistence, so there is nothing special about them.

[Ndjokabanda] In your capacity as minister of interior, could you take stock of the situation of the refugees at the border of your country with Chad.

[Grelombe] The problems of refugees is being handled normally in the CAR. There is nothing particularly pressing now. Their arrivals have slowed down as the situation is now calm in southern Chad. As for the CAR, there is (?no problem of refugees).

[Ndjokabanda] You are aware that the Chadian problem concerns Africans in general. Now it seems that there is a kind of vacuum or let's say everything is calm at the diplomatic level. Do you see any initiative aimed at resuming efforts toward reconciliation in Chad?

[Grelombe] Anyway, the CAR along with Cameroon always supports Chad's efforts for peace, stability, and socioeconomic reconstruction. Our only hope in the CAR is to see peace and stability return to Chad. We always strive for them. [End recording]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Health Minister Meets With DPRK Ambassador

AB191154 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
1900 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Health Minister (Aminu Mba Ekua Mchuo) today received in his office His Excellency Kang Sun-Myong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malabo, who came to pay a courtesy call on him. During the audience, Minister (Ekua Mchuo) and the Korean ambassador examined ways and means to develop cooperation in the health sector between Equatorial Guinea and the DPRK, especially exchange of experiences in traditional medicine.

BURKINA FASO

Nigerian Nationals Asked To Report to Capital

AB222033 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 May 85

["Communique" issued by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Text] The comrade minister of territorial administration and security invites Nigerian nationals — Yoruba, Hausa, Ibo and others resident in Burkina Faso — to report to the [name indistinct] Camp in Ouagadougou on Saturday, 25 May 1985 at (?1000) precisely.

Minister Appeals for Cause of Palestinians

AB222134 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today, 22 May 1985, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Faso.

The minister of external relations and cooperation informed the council about the appeal made by the secretary general of the Office of Support and Work for Palestinian Refugees in the Middle East. This appeal was made to all states to give additional aid to Palestinian refugees. Sensitive to this appeal, and in spite of our problems, and to show our solidarity with the Palestinain people, the council decided to grant an aid in accordance with our means, to the Relief Office for Palestinian Refugees.

Concerning appointments, at the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation, the council appointed Comrade Vicent Ouedraogo, formerly first counselor at the Burkina Embassy in Ottawa, as Burkina Faso ambassador to Cuba.

GHANA

Government Exempt From Paying Aliens' Transport

AB221921 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Ghana will not have to pay Nigerian for the cost of transporting Ghanaian immigrants home in Nigerian vessels. This assurance was given by the National Mobilization Committee today in an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation]. Some of the Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria are being brought home on ships provided by Nigeria, but the Ghana Government is spending money on the repatriation in other respects and the cost is being computed.

The Mobilization Committee has had to use buses and trucks to pick up returnees from Benin and Aflao. According to the chairman of the committee, Commodore Obimpeh, the committee is yet to assess the cost involved including administrative expenses such as running of reception centers, the feeding of staff, and the cost of drugs. Commodore Obimpeh explained that it has not been possible to sort out all the liabilities since the operation is still in progress.

Nigerians Remove Ghanaians From Lagos Hospital

AB221846 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The two Ghanaian immigrants reported to be on admission at the Lagos state government hospital at Marina with bullet wounds have been removed from the hospital and taken to an unnamed destination. Latest reports received by the National Mobilization Committee from the Ghana High Commission in Lagos say the two victims, Benjamin Arthur and Sebastien Kweisa, were handed over to an unnamed Nigerian Army captain by the secretary of the hospital's health management committee, Mr E.N. Eyoma, after demands from the captain. Before then, the two had been under 24-hour security guard.

It is believed that the latest move by the Nigerian authorities is aimed at dispelling public speculation about the shooting incident at the Seme border on the 13th of this month. The congestion at the Apapa port and the Seme border post are now said to have eased and this gives credence to rumors that about 1,000 immigrants are crossing the border to Benin daily through various means. According to the High Commission, the fate of a number of vehicles owned by some of the immigrants that were abandoned at the Seme border cannot be immediately determined since the owners have been forced to leave Nigerian by sea without their vehicles.

Soviet Delegation Holds Talks With PNDC Official

AB222008 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The 3-man CPSU delegation which is on a week's visit to Ghana, this afternoon held a 2-hour closed door meeting with the special advisor to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, at the Castle, Osu. The delegation, which is led by the first secretary of Bryansk Region Party Committee, Mr A.F. Voystrochenko, briefed Capt Tsikata about developments in the Soviet Union. The special adviser also briefed them about events in Ghana. They also exchanged views on the world situation and the problems in southern Africa. Other members of the delegation are Prof D.G. Petrug and Mr I.A. Krylov.

China Presents Gift of 1,000 Tons of Wheat

AB221755 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpt] Ghana today took delivery of 1,000 tons of wheat, nearly worth 1.7 million cedis. The wheat, a gift from the Government of China, was presented to the secretary for trade, Mr Ben Caiquoin, in Accra by the Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Jia Huaiji. The envoy said China appreciates Ghana's efforts to revive its economy. His government will therefore enter into economic and trade cooperation with Ghana on the basis of mutual benefit.

GUINEA

Foreign Minister Receives SFRY Ambassador

AB222202 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Captain Facine Toure, member of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, this morning at 1100 received His Excellency Ferenc Deak, SFRY ambassador to Guinea. The Yugoslav diplomat was bearer of a personal message to the Guinean foreign minister. The ambassador took the opportunity to congratulate and thank the CMRN and in particular the Guinean Government delegation for its contribution to the succeess of the interministerial conference of the nonaligned countries which took place in New Delhi last month.

For his part, the minister of state assured the Yugoslav ambassador of the constant preparedness of the Guinean Government and people to do everything to strenghten and to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement because, Captain Facine Toure added, it is through this movement that we can promote the South-South cooperation hoped for by developing people. He added that we expressed this view to all member-states that were present in New Delhi.

NIGERIA

Security Forces Arrest Illegal Immigrants

AB221527 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 22 (AFP) — About 40 illegal immigrants have been arrested in northern Nigeria as part of a wide-ranging search by security forces for aliens who failed to respond to a government expulsion order that expired nearly two weeks ago, the NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY NAN said today.

The 40 aliens were arrested in Kaduna and will be taken to Lagos from where they will be expelled by boat, NAN said. Since the May 10 expiry of the government quit order, police and immigration officials have been reported carrying out searches for remaining illegal aliens in several Nigerian states.

Nigeria's ambassador in Paris, meanwhile, Peter Louis Udoh, said that of an estimated 700,000 immigrants the government initially said would be affected by the expulsion order, only 100,000 left the country by the May 10.

At Lagos' Apapa port, Willie Nwokedi, spokesman for the Nigerian National Shipping Line, said yesterday that 25,000 more aliens had been repatriated by his company since the deadline expired. Most of those shipped home were Ghanaians, but also included 8,000 Togolese, he said. These figures do not include illegal aliens repatriated to Ghana by a private firm, Cissa Marine, which made three trips to Accra.

At the port today, several trucks and vans could be seen arriving with additional immigrants from the hinterland. Speaking at a press conference in Paris, Mr Udoh said some 30,000 more aliens, mostly from Ghana and Togo, would be sent home by Friday, when he said the expulsion operation would come to an end.

Further on Illegal Immigrants

AB222226 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpt] The removing of illegal immigrants from the Nigeria-Benin border at Seme to Apapa Port in Lagos has been completed (?and most of them) are awaiting departure to their various countries. A superintendent collector of customs and excise at the border post, Mr N. Olokoya, told newsmen that the situation has returned to normal. It is expected that by Friday the evacuation of the illegal immigrants by sea must have been completed.

Oil Minister Meets With OPEC Auditing Team

AB202202 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Nigeria has asked non-OPEC oil producers to cooperate with the organization in ensuring a greater stability in the world oil market. The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, made the call when a four-man OPEC-appointed auditing team from The Netherlands called on him in Lagos today. He blamed the current oil glut on non-OPEC producers who, he said, enjoyed the best of [word indistinct] because their prices and production levels were not pegged. In his address, the leader of the auditing team, Als van Dyck said that that firm had standardized the forms to be used by OPEC member countries in rendering their monthly returns. The auditing team is in Nigeria to verify her oil lifting [word indistinct] and price levels.

Commentary Condemns Reagan Policy on RSA

AB221330 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 May 85

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration in the United States introduced the policy of constructive engagement apparently to help apartheid South Africa wriggle out of her diplomatic isolation by the world community. Simply put, the constructive engagement policy means that African leaders, particularly leaders of the countries immediately bordering South Africa, should engage in dialogue with the racists to solve the South African problem through peaceful means rather than by armed struggle or boycott of the system. In other words, the Reagan administration is suggesting that African leaders should abandon SWAPO in its armed struggle against the racists who are illegally occupying Namibia in defiance of the world community as well as betray the black majority in South Africa itself for living perpetually under the most degrading conditions of deprivation, oppression, and suppression.

Of course, these countries were almost lured into accepting the policy of the so-called 5-nation contact group on the independence of Namibia. The contact group which includes Britain, France, and Germany, was supposed to work out a modality for

Namibia's independence with racist South African leaders, and the authentic sole representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, as well as the Frontline States, notably Zambia, Angola, and Mozambique. The contact group failed in its task because its member states held views which are too close to those of the United States and Pretoria. Apart from this, each member country, like the United States, has her economic interests in South Africa to protect, so they cannot decide to be totally impartial negotiators. Their failure is therefore not unexpected.

In fact, one of the absurd aspects of the whole matter, is that the group regrettably succeeded to a certain extent. They got three Frontline States into dialogue with South Africa, which on her own part exploited these countries, in their economic and security situations to lure them into signing nonaggression pacts with them. Although Mozambique and Angola signed the pact with the racists genuinely believing that they were dealing with a sincere partner, it is now history that South Africa had betrayed the intention which prompted the cooperation of Mozambique and Angola. For while these Frontline States had kept to the letter of the accord by fulfilling their own obligations under it, Pretoria has exploited it to its full advantage. And more than a year after the accord was signed, the South African troops are still occupying Angolan territory. In fact, only at the weekend, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola was lamenting that despite the announced withdrawal of Pretoria last month, a number of the racist troops were still inside Angola.

South Africa's complete disregard for implementation of agreements she fully entered into with other countries is a testimony that the racists are not a sincere group of people to enter into dialogue with. Even the champions of the constructive engagement policy are not consistent themselves and realize the bankruptcy of the policy. For it is the same Reagan administration that is promoting the policy and opposing economic sanctions against South Africa, which has imposed similar sanctions against Nicaragua. What a double standard! The Reagan administration's argument against these bills now before the U.S. Congress seeking economic sanctions against South Africa is untenable. The American Government's rejection of the sanction proposal in the bills on the ground that they are more harmful to U.S. companies has confirmed our views that what is important to the Reagan administration in South Africa is the American economic interests and not how to end the oppression and subjugation of the black majority from the hands of a clique of white minority whose chief aim is to perpetrate the obnoxious policies called apartheid.

SIERRA LEONE

Government Census of Civil Servants To Resume

AB221754 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Freetown, 22 May (AFP) — The census to be carried out to determine the number of civil servants and which was interrupted on 3 May, just a day after the launching, will resume on 30 and 31 May, a release from the Ministry of Finance announced today in Freetown. The government, the release said, would like to know the number of people legally hired in order to determine the "exact amount of salaries paid." It is also recalled that on several occasions the International Monetary Fund has asked the Sierra Leonean Government to cut down on the number of civil servants in order to allow some budgetary adjustments.

ANGOLA

2 South African Soldiers Killed in Cabinda Raid

MB230550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Defense Ministry Communique "received" on 22 May]

[Text] Racist South Africa will not desist from its attempts to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola, thus violating not only international regulations but also its own pledges aimed at normalizing the situation in southern Africa. Accordingly, a group of South African saboteurs was surprised at 1730 on Tuesday, 21 May 1985, by a FAPLA patrol as they were trying to destroy the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda. Following a prompt response from the Angolan Armed Forces, two soldiers belonging to the racist South African Army were killed and one person of South African nationality were captured. Our forces also seized the following war materiel: 1 (Sincal) shortwave radio set, 2 A-84 ultra shortwave radio sets, 1 (Farol) radio, 1 walkie-talkie, three 9-mm pistols, 3 Sterling weapons with silencers, 16 land mines, 2 incendiary shells, 9 knapsacks, 10 water bottles, and 4 boxes containing assorted high-powered explosives as well as a large quantity of medicine.

As it can be seen, South Africa, simulating the withdrawal of its troops from southern Angola, is now trying new belligerent adventures in the north of our country which clearly demonstrates the falseness of its propaganda. However, this belligerence has stumbled in the face of vigilance of the entire Angolan people and their armed wing, the FAPLA, ready to courageously defend their independence.

We shall give you more details later on. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Security Forces Kill 32 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB190747 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Angolan defense and security forces killed 32 UNITA bandits and captured another in operations launched in Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Lunda Norte, and Lunda Sul Provinces 20 April to 5 May. They also seized large quantities of war materiel and liberated several civilians who had been taken by force into the bush. These actions of the defense and security forces are aimed at defending the Angolan state, motherland and revolution and at neutralizing the actions of the UNITA puppet groups which want to destabilize the economy of our country.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Plans To Continue Energy Supply Sabotage

AU230953 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Lisbon, May 23 (AFP) — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) plans to continue its sabotage against water and power supplies to the capital, Maputo, an MNR spokesman said here today.

The rebels' European representative, Jorge Correia, said one of three pipelines bringing water to Maupto was destroyed recently 16 kms (10 miles) outside the capital.

The MNR also partly destroyed three factories in the nearby industrial town of Matola, he added.

"We will not allow the capital to receive energy from South Africa," Mr. Correia said.

The rebel movement denied being involved in kidnapping six Portuguese, including three children, and two Italian aid workers, in southwest Mozambique a week ago.

Official Cites Forced Recruitment of Soldiers

MB221756 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 22 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though some elements of the Mozambique Army, which is fighting rebels of the MNR, are resorting ot the press-gang to swell their ranks. Certainly recruitment campaigns have met with poor response: Mozambicans aren't exactly flocking to join up. But now the government is cracking down on the forced drafting of soldiers. From Maputo, Lois Browne cabled this report:

The practice of picking people up at random and forcing them to join the Army was supposed to have stopped long ago. Instead, recruiting personnel tried to rely on a publicity campaign and an orderly system of registering people and later calling them up. But this apprently has not been a success. In recent weeks, many people have told stories of a work mate, a relative, or friend being stopped in the street and taken to an induction center, or even shipped directly off to a training camp outside the city, even when they have legal exemption.

The Army began this year's call-up for 18 to 30 year-olds in March, and according to district recruiting officer Miguel Bota, it was a dismal failure. Bota says that last March, notices were sent off to eight localities in the city of Maputo requesting those who registered last year to report. But no one showed up. Young men refused to accept the notices, or they even tore them up. Local neighborhood officials, given the responsibility of delivering the notices, sometimes didn't distribute them, especially if their son was one of those being called up, said Bota.

The situation took a turn for the worst, when overzealous local officials misinterpreted the recent call by President Samora Machel to the youth of the country. President Machel told a large gathering of young people if it's necessary to close work places, schools, and universities to end the war quickly, we will do it. There is no draft; there is only your country's call.

Miguel Bota said that the week before that speech, the Army began a house-to-house search to pick up those who were avoiding

the draft. But another officer said that some individuals took advantage of the enthusiasm evoked by the president's speech to round up young men in the streets. The problem has become so great that the Vice Minister of Defense Armando Panguene has publicly stated that measures are being undertaken to find out who is responsible for the forced recruitment. These people will be publicly exposed and severely punished, the vice minister promised.

Meanwhile, the head of the Maputo recruitment center said that some of the young men unjustifiably sent off to training camps have been sent back home.

Defense Ministry Communique

MB230830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A total of four members of the Mozambican Armed Forces involved in military recruitment have been detained for having organized searches in Maputo for the arbitrary recruitment of citizens. This is contained in a communique from the National Defense Ministry issued yesterday.

The men in question are Abel Matias Fabiao Pires, head of the recruitment section; Miguel Francisco Novela, head of Boane District recruitment; and Amado Pedro Costa and Manuel Jaime Costa, heads of recruitment centers for urban districts No 2 and 3 respectively.

According to the Defense Ministry communique, as a result of the arbitrary recruitment carried out by them, elderly citizens, some with major family responsibilities, as well as citizens who are not fit for military service for health reasons, were shipped to recruitment centers. Also recruited were students, laborers, and specialized workers, whose induction into the Armed Forces requires close coordination so as not to paralyze the respective training or productive process. The communique adds that military recruitment structures are analyzing the military situation of the citizens netted in this arbitrary recruitment on a case-by-case basis so as to weed out those avoiding military service.

In its communique the National Defense Ministry points out that the irregularities and arbitrary actions committed during the exercise completely distort the meaning of the appeal of President Samora Machel on 11 May in Maputo and serves to demoralize the population, particularly the youths and their parents.

Thus, the National Defense Ministry appeals to all party and government bodies, mass democratic organizations, vigilance groups and all citizens to heighten vigilance and report all the irregularities and arbitrariness that they may see.

The communique points out that within the Maputo urban area the denunciations must be reported to telephone No 22036/7 or directly to the recruitment center at Base de Lichinga Avenue. In the provinces the denunciations will have to be reported to the governor's office and in the districts to the office of the local administrators.

FPLM Kills 72 'Bandits' in Tete, Inhambane

MB200659 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 19 May 85

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces have killed 25 armed bandits following an attack on a group in Chiputo, Tete Province. Following the action, our forces also captured pistols and a number of articles which the bandits had stolen from the population. Also in Tete, another 15 bandits were killed by our Armed Forces while carrying out acts of destabilization in the district of (?Macanga). Still in Tete, another group repulsed by the FPLM left behind 30 bodies, 5 AKM weapons and 1 Racal radio.

In Inhambane, the FPLM attacked an overran a group of bandits in the area of Madezizi. During the action, the FPLM killed two bandits, and captured another three, as well as a number of AKM weapons. Also in that province, our forces discovered an armed bandit arms cache which included 12 mine detonators, ammunition belts, [words indistinct], and 1 AKM weapon.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Denies Angolan Reports on Death of Commandos

MB230559 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A spokesman for the SADF has denied Angolan allegations that two members of the South African commando group were killed while preparing to sabotage an oil refinery in the Cabinda enclave in the north of Angola. The Angolan defense minister has claimed that an Angolan Army patrol came across the group as it was preparing to sabotage the refinery. In a communique it claimed that besides the two South African commandos killed, another was captured.

The communique which was sent out by the Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, and monitored in Lisbon, claimed that the incident took place yesterday at the Malongo oil complex in Cabinda, operated by the American company, Cabinda Gulf Oil. The Angolan statement did not name the three soldiers but said that more particulars would be made known later.

ANGOP claims that the South Africans had been equipped with shortwave radios, walkie-talkies, silencer-equipped guns, 16 contact mines, and 2 fire bombs.

South Africa withdrew its defense force from southern Angola last month in terms of the security accord signed with Angola in Lusaka last year. With its unilateral withdrawal, South Africa said it had done this to ease the situation with a view to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and achieving a settlement in South-West Africa.

On being approached again this morning, the spokesman for the SADF again denied the allegations carried by the ANGOP. He did not add anything.

Viljoen Admits Troops in Angola

MB230912 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0906 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pretoria, May 23, SAPA — The South African Defence Force today admitted having a contingent of soldiers stationed in northern Angola, but would not confirm reports that two of its commandos had died in a clash with Angolan forces yesterday.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said in a statement in Pretoria:

"The defence force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South-West Africa and South Africa."

The SADF had deployed small groups of soldiers north of South Africa's borders to gather information on SWAPO, the African National Congress and what General Viljoen described as "Russian surrogate forces."

He said: "At the moment there is concern because contact with such a small element has been broken. This element has gathering information about ANC bases, SWAPO bases, as well as Cuban involvement with them in the area south and north of Luanda."

In an overnight report from Lisbon, Angola's state-run news agency ANGOP quoted the country's Ministry of Defence as saying that an Army patrol had surprised a South African group of soldiers yesterday in the northern Cabinda Province. Two South Africans had died and one taken captive, it said.

The Angolan forces reportedly captured three shortwave radios, walkie-talkies, silencer-equipped guns, 16 contact mines and two fire bombs.

General Viljoen did not comment on these claims in his brief statement.

SADF Gathering Information

MB230919 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has confirmed that the defense force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements threatening the safety of South-West Africa, and South Africa.

Speaking in Pretoria, Gen Viljoen said the involvement of SWAPO, the ANC and even Russian surrogate forces in Southern Africa were continuously studied in this connection.

Small groups of the Defense Force were deployed to gather this information, but there is concern at the moment because contact with one of these small groups had been broken. The group was gathering information about ANC and SWAPO bases, as well as Cuban involvement with the bases in the area south and north of Luanda.

Botha Discusses Role, Activities of ANC

PM221515 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 May 85 p 2

[Interview with South African President Pieter Willem Botha by Marianne Lohse — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, there has been a constant increase in murders, riots, and attacks in South Africa in the past few months. You yourself said that it was an escalation in the revolutionary atmosphere and that the violence was not clearly organized. How do you hope to restore order?

Answer: It is now a conflict between the blacks who want to cooperate, who accept the process of gradual change, and the revolutionaries. These revolutionaries, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the African National Congress — their headquarters are in London and Lusaka — are trying to destroy the black population's everyday life. Their aim, which they have openly avowed, is to make the country ungovernable. The only way for us to restore order is to fight them.

We must also pursue our gradual process of economic development, education, and training. We must create new political structures. We are striving to do so.

Question: You categorically refuse to have talks with any organization encouraging violence; but with whom are you going to talk then?

Answer: I am going to have talks with several leaders, in the Bantustans and in the urban areas where we already have contacts with many blacks and moderate local authorities.

Question: But those moderates are the object of intimidation, and threats! Moreover several of them have been murdered....

Answer: That is true. But this has happened in a limited area.

Question: Who would be your possible black interlocutors?

Answer: Mr Buthelezi, the leader of the KwaZulu, strongly criticizes the government's action. But he is a free man. There is also Mr Pathudi, "chief minister" of Lebowa. And there are several urban local authorities whose powers we plan to extend.

Question: You will have to protect them even more effectively! Have not some 15 black advisers been killed? And have not nearly 150 of them resigned?

Answer: Yes. But at the same time the country is changing. We are going through a very difficult period. We have overcome many others!

Question: With regard to apartheid, you say that you want to take gradual action. But could you not take certain steps as a matter of urgency?

Answer: In my view the most urgent thing is to create jobs, to train, and to educate. That is why we have spent more on our education this year than in our entire history.

Question: In a recent interview published in Johannesburg by the *FINANCIAL MAIL*, Zambian President Kaunda urges you to move quickly, to release Nelson Mandela, and have talks with the ANC. If you wish to prevent a bloodbath, he says. What do you think?

Answer: I know Mr Kaunda well. His economic situation is so disastrous that I would advise him to devote his full attention to his own problems rather than to mine.

Question: However, you have twice offered Nelson Mandela freedom. On your conditions. So will you not release him?

Answer: All I have expressed is what I feel for a man who has been in prison for such a long time. Other prisoners signed a document promising to renounce violence. They were released.

So far Mr Mandela has not signed. I think that he is under pressure from the Communist Party, and the ANC, and that he is being forbidden to accept my offer. It would be madness on my part to release a man knowing that he is going to call for insurrection!

Question: You have just repealed the laws banning interracial sexual relations and marriages. What is the impact of this?

Answer: I doubt whether this measure will encourage many new mixed marriages.... It is primarily symbolic.

Question: What will your next step be? Are you finally going to change the pass system?

Answer: In fact we are studying ways of enabling all South Africans to be registered with similar documents.

Question: Is the white community really ready for your reforms?

Answer: I have asked all oppositionists to work together to find a constitutional way of giving the blacks more satisfaction. In South Africa we do not just have a white minority faced with a black majority. But we have colored and Indian communities. And we have black communities. The Sothos are as different from the Zulus as the Zulus are from the Khosas. They are black, but different. Some form minorities compared with others. Ours is a country of minorities! Nonetheless a referendum 2 years ago gave me 66 percent of the white vote.

Question: Your economic problems mean that it is the blacks which are most seriously affected, by unemployment and poverty. What are you plans?

Answer: We cannot pursue the same anti-inflationist policy as Britain or France. To allow unemployment to increase would worsen the revolutionary climate. To promote employment, for instance, massive irrigation works are going to be started.

Question: The United States is threatening you with serious economic sanctions, and especially with the withdrawal of investments. What is your reaction?

Answer: To please their black voters, the Democrats and Republicans have chosen us as an electoral battlefield. Are American big businessmen prepared to pull out and lose a great deal of money? I do not think so. But if we reach that stage, we will have enough capital to buy their businesses! I do not understand this negative attitude. If you are the leader of the free world, and want to keep the Soviet Union out of South Africa, then you cannot weaken the existing government. If this country was to fall into the Soviet sphere of influence, the world's biggest strategic mineral reserves would be controlled by the Communists. South Africa is, therefore, vitally important for the free world. SWAPO, linked to the PLO (we have proof of this), and the ANC linked to the Communist party in London, serve as tools for Soviet expansionism. That is why our agreements with Mozambique disappoint the Russians so much. This is also true of the resistance they are encountering in southwest Africa.

Question: How exactly do you view your relations with your African neighbors?

Answer: There is growing cooperation in the spheres of transport, health care, and so forth. The more we are criticized in the United Nations, the more we cooperate!

Question: Does world opinion, which is so hostile, affect you much?

Answer: We are not an island politically speaking. But we cannot authorize other powers to impose their solutions of us. South Africa must find its own solutions.

Question: Will apartheid be totally eliminated one day?

Answer: If by apartheid you mean a system of domination over other people, then I reject it. But I base my whole political philosophy on the principle that ours is a country of minorities. And everybody within those minorities has the right not only to be protected, but to progress.

Pik Botha Discusses U.S. Ties, Black Relations

MB200850 London BBC World Service in English 1110 GMT 19 May 85

[Foreign Minister Pik Botha answers questions on BBC phone-in program "It's Your World," presented by Sue MacGregor 19 May — live]

[Text] [MacGregor] Hello from London. Our guest on "It's Your World" today is the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Pik Botha, who is at this moment waiting in a radio studio in Johannesburg to take part in our worldwide phone-in. Good afternoon, Mr Botha.

[Botha] Good afternoon to you.

[MacGregor] You can hear me clearly?

[Botha] Quite clearly, thank you.

[MacGregor] Good. There are a lot of people waiting to talk to you, Mr Botha, but meanwhile I will tell the listeners something more about you. Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of South Africa, shares the surname of the South African president, P.W. Botha, and is, like him, an Afrikaner and a member of the ruling National Party. Pik Botha is a diplomat and a politician of long experience in negotiation on his country's behalf, and of the defense of its right to exist as a white nation. He is a former ambassador to Washington and permanent representative to the United Nations. In that position, he pledged in 1974 that his government would move away from discrimination based on race or color. Last year, in a move which his government saw as part of a program of fundamental reform in South Africa, a new tricameral parliament came into being with separate houses for colored and for Indian members of parliament, where blacks were excluded. Last month it was announced that laws forbidding marriage or sexual relations across the colorline were to be scrapped. Across South Africa's borders, understandings have been reached with the governments of Angola and of Mozambique to prevent infiltration of forces hostile to the republic, but violent unrest in the black townships, particularly in the Eastern Cape, has focused the attention of the world on her internal problems. Over 10,000 people have been arrested. Tomorrow in Pietermaritzburg 16 members of the United Democratic Front [UDF] appear in court on charges of high treason. Only last month the state president referred in parliament to a drastic escalation of a revolutionary climate in the country. If you would like to put a question to the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, who is in Johannesburg, the numbers to ring are London 580411 and London 5804444. our first caller is in Brussels. He is Mr Michael Magai, who I believe is of African origin. Hello, Mr Magai.

[Magai] Hello.

[MacGregor] Your question please to Mr Botha.

[Magai] Hello, good afternoon, Mr Botha,

[Botha] Good afternoon.

[Magai] Mr Botha, I have a question for you about your government's repeal of the Immorality Act, that is, the legislation forbidding sex across the colorline. Now, Mr Botha, could this be seriously regarded as an attempt to reform in South Africa when in fact the system of apartheid itself remains intact, particularly as regards housing and education of the different races?

[MacGregor] Mr Botha.

[Botha] Yes, I thank you for your question. We are repealing these two acts you referred to because we believe ourselves that we cannot justify these provisions any more. As far as your reference to apartheid is concerned, the problem is that you and me will probably not agree what exactly is meant by that concept. All I can say is that in South Africa we have more black pupils at school and black students....

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, are you still there?

[(Magai)] I cannot hear him myself.

[MacGregor] Yes, I think we have lost Mr Botha for the moment. Mr Botha?

[Botha] Yes.

[MacGregor] Oh, you are back with us. You were explaining about black students at school?

[Botha] Yes, we have in South Africa more black pupils at school and black students at universities than the rest of Africa on a per capita basis. In every respect, the South African Government is moving away from discrimination based on color. The point I want to make is this: We are not doing this to please the outside world. We are doing this because we realize that we have got to do it in the interest of all of us and, of course, we believe in basic freedoms and fundamental freedoms, and we are moving ahead with this program. In labor, labor relations, trade unions have been opened up, hotels, restaurants, in the field of sports. Job preservation has been removed; house ownership will now be given to black persons in the cities, and in a large number of disciplines. So we are moving away from discrimination based purely on the color of a man's skin. We realize that there is still a way ahead, and we want to do this under conditions which would prevent a revolutionary climate. In other words, controlled reforms and controlled change is what we are looking for and we believe we have the support of very important black leaders inside this country for our moves.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, Mr Magai particularly referred to housing, and the Group Areas Act is of course still in operation, which prevents black people from living exactly where they want to.

[Botha] Yes, that is not quite correct. You must look at South Africa as a whole, and the whole of southern Africa. In many parts of southern Africa black people indeed live where they would like to live and the question is as far as our cities are concerned. There is influx control and we have influx control not because people are black but because there is simply not enough housing available and there would not be enough jobs in our cities. The urbanization process of the whites has been completed but the urbanization process of black persons has not been completed, and if you throw this open completely, what you will create in this country is havoc. You will create slum conditions. There already are slum conditions due to the economic recession.

The vast number of black people today live in South Africa under conditions which are slum conditions. We try to avoid it. But conditions still far better than in most other African countries. This is a [word indistinct] in the whole of Africa.

[MacGregor] Mr Magai....

[Botha] [Words indistinct] now I must this: Nigeria forced 2 million of her black neighbors out and 700,000 recently. President Nyerere forced 15 million Tanzanians into his villages, socialist villages, realizing eventually that it was a total mistake. But you see the problem is the moment something happens in South Africa, due to our press freedom then it is known, and the world concentrates on us. We do not mind them concentrating on us, but we do mind this selective morality that is being applied to South Africa.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, we will let Mr Magai ask a supplementary question. Mr Magai, you were trying to ask Mr Botha something?

[Magai] Yes, indeed. Mr Botha, I think you are not really replying to the central theme of my question, which is that, yes, if you are going ahead ahead with scrapping the Immorality Act it has got consequences as a result of that. First of all, it affects a very small population of the people of South Africa directly and even if it did, that these are people who would [words indistinct]. Take for example, a mixed couple. They have, I mean, the (?state) legislation on housing and of different colors still remains. The question as to where their children will be taken will attend schools, still remains unresolved. At lease your government has not told the world what it intends to do, and as the announcer just asked you, the Group Areas Act remains also intact. How will you then cater for people who are not, who can now legally stay married if they beling to different colors? Where will they live and where will they go to school?

[Botha] They will live and go to school where they now live and go to school, based largely on what I would like to wish to call a process of natural selection of the community. This is what we have in mind, but certainly you cannot allege that we should not change racially discriminatory measures simply because we still have other problems to resolve. We will resolve these problems as we go ahead.

[MacGregor] And where will the children go to school?

[Botha] And we will resolve these problems in consultation with the colored and Asian and black leaders of this country.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, I think Mr Magai was wondering where the children of such couples would go to school.

[Botha] They would go to school probably in the school of the community where they will live.

[MacGregor] I see. Mr Botha, thank you for answering that question from Mr Magai in Brussels. Our next caller is in India. Mr Rene Coipram who is in Sev[illegible]dram. Hello, Mr Coipram.

[Coipram] Hello.

[MacGregor] Your question please to Mr Pik Botha.

[Coipram] Good afternoon, Mr Botha.

[Botha] Good Afternoon.

[Coipram] Do you think that the decision of the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee was justified in their awarding Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa with the Nobel Peace Prize of 1984 for his fight against the apartheid policies of the South African Government?

[MacGregor] Perhaps I can repeat that question for you, Mr Botha, in case it was not entirely clear.

[Botha] I think I heard it the first time.

[MacGregor] Mr Coipram was asking about the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu.

[Botha] I am certainly not going to sit in judgment on the reasons which induced the committee to award that peace prize, but what I do know is they have often done so for political reasons in the past and I am not the only one who says this. If you look at the list of names who got it in the past, you will clearly see that that is the case. But what is important is that this person — Bishop Tutu — who won it, criticizes this government more freely than any opposition leader in Africa can do in most other countries of the world and that says quite a lot for fundamental freedoms in South Africa.

[MacGregor] Mr Coipram, would you like to comment on that?

[Coipram] Well, do you think this action by the Norwegian Peace Prize Committee is justified?

[Botha] I said before that I am not prepared to sit in judgment over their reasons. So I believe that political motivation did indeed play an important role because there are black leaders in this country who, in my opinion, advanced the cause of peace for better than Bishop Tutu.

[Coipram] But what is your opinion, Mr Botha?

[MacGregor] Mr Coipram, Mr Botha did answer that question. He said that he felt there were political motivations behind the awarding of the prize, but he did not wish to comment further on that. Thank you for your question from India.

[Coipram] Thank you, Mr Botha.

[MacGregor] We now talk to Mrs Dumisile Malimbela, who is in The Hague in the Netherlands. Hello, Mrs Malimbela.

[Malimbela] Good afternoon, Mr Botha.

[Botha] Good afternoon.

[Malimbela] Your government is offering to release the jailed political prisoners like Nelson Mandela on the promise that they do not engage in violence as a means towards the ultimate attainment of majority rule. Mr Botha, how do you reconcile this with the continued use of violence by your regime on the blacks within South Africa and even beyond South Africa in neighboring countries like Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe? Thanks.

[Botha] Thank you very much for your question. There are a million and a half black Africans from neighboring states in South Africa, the majority of whom came here illegally in that they crossed the borders without the necessary permission. Now it is very strange that we should have a million and a half black African workers from neighboring countries in this racial cauldron. They come here in search of food, training, jobs. And they come here because there is security, because in their own countries they cannot take part in any elections, they cannot take part in democratic rights, as is demanded of the West, from the West, normally. Now as far as Mr Mandela is concerned, the South

African Government, nobody gets in trouble in this country for opposing the government. The government is opposed every day by a large section of our press and by political opponents, irrespective of the color their skin, as can be testified by the news broadcast in Britain and in the country where you find yourself now, more freely than from any African country.

What we said was that if Mr Mandela could give an indication that he would abandon the use of violence to achieve political objectives, then he will be released. I believe this is a reasonable attitude. I can hardly believe that there can be a government in the world who will release people who say that the moment they leave the prison or detention they will start bombing and killing innocent people of the public.

[MacGregor] But Mr Botha, Mr Mandela, in all fairness, did not say that, did he? He just said he did not wish to be released on preconditions.

[Botha] With due respect, the precondition is that he must merely abandon violence as a means to achieve political objectives, and I believe that this is the rule in Great Britain as it is in all civilized countries of the world.

[MacGregor] Mrs Malimbela in The Hague, would you like to come back to Mr Botha on that?

[Malimbela] How do you, Mr Botha, relate this to the continued South African use of violence [word indistinct] inside Mozambique, Lesotho, and Swaziland, not only in relation to people who are migrant laborers.

[Botha] I do not admit that the South African Government is using violence to remain in [word indistinct] power. It is not correct. Every person in this country can, within the law, (?take part in) political and constitutional change, so I cannot accept the premise from which your question proceeds.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, I wonder if you care to comment. We were talking about Nelson Mandela a moment ago on a story in one of the British Sunday papers today, saying Mr Mandela has said through his wife Winnie that he is being victimised in prison. His life has been made difficult, to quote him, since he has rejected President Botha's offer of conditional release.

[Botha] No, I am sorry not to comment on that because I am not acquainted with the facts and I cannot reply to a question if I do not know my facts. But what I do know is this, is that a very eminent British personality who visited him not long ago gave a report which was prominently published in most British newspapers, in which he quoted Mr Mandela as saying that he was very very well treated and that his conditions of detention (?were) of the best (?under) the circumstances.

[MacGregor] You are referring to Lod Bethell?

[Botha] That is the person concerned, thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr Botha and Mrs Malimbela for your question from the Netherlands. Our next caller for you, Mr Botha, is in California, Mr Clayton Haradda. Hello, Mr Mr Haradda.

[Haradda] Yes, Good morning, Mr Botha.

[Botha] Good morning.

[Haradda] My question is, in general, do American companies serve as a vehicle for peaceful change in South Africa and could your government survive without American investments?

[Botha] We can certainly survive without American investments. The total American investment is actually, I think, about 23 percent of all foreign investments. But, of course, we would like to attract more American involvement and investments because it is in America's interests. It is in your interest to be here because through us you can export to the rest of Africa. Our trade with Africa has increased tremendously over the past few years. So, if you are not here, you are excluding yourself not only from South Africa but from a large part of Africa. Now, I think, we believe that United States companies have done a very good job here. They have trained very many black people in managerial positions, in skilled positions and I think in general that you have earned a lot of respect from Africans, you African workers, you black African workers in your companies here in South Africa, and it is strange to me that some of you legislators have the idea that you can punish white South Africa by depriving the blacks of South Africa by depriving the blacks of South Africa of income and jobs and of trading and of an economic future. We do not understand this kind of attitude at all, unless these legislators in your capital are playing a political game of their own in terms of United States politics.

[MacGregor] Mr Haradda in California, were you perhaps, in the first part of your question referring to the Sullivan principles, which are American principles for American companies in South Africa, providing some sort of safeguards for the well-being and the welfare of black workers?

[Haradda] Yes, I was, but also I was wondering whether in fact black workers who work for American companies are being trained in managerial positions and whether in fact American companies are working with the government to promote peace?

[Botha] There is no question about it. Years ago, I remember it very well, we were concerned, or sections of our people, were concerned about too many American companies, thinking that you acted as change agents, that you were too progressive in many fields. So, there is no question in my mind that, in general, the large number of American companies that came to South Africa are serving the interests not only of South Africa and South African blacks but also of our black neighbors. They will be the ones to suffer most. A million and half of their workers are in our country. What are we going to do with them if large-scale unemployment should force us to ask them to return? We will be depriving millions of people of their livelihood. I cannot for the life of me see whose interests can be served by disinvestment or boycotting South Africa.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, thank you for your answer to Mr Haradda in California. Let me remind listeners they are listening to "It's Your World", a live link-up with Mr Pik Botha in Johannesburg. I am speaking to you from London, from where Mark Guthrie is calling Mr Botha.

[Guthrie] Hello Mr Botha.

[Botha] Hello.

[Guthrie] Why, (?in an alleged) time of reform, your government is trying the 16 United Democratic Front leaders in Durban for alleged high treason?

[Botha] You see, when we detain people without trial, the whole world attacks us, and outcries ensue.

[Guthrie] And rightly.

[Botha] Now that persons are charged in terms of the law and brought to trial in open court, and will be tried in terms of a system which compares in integrity and in standard with what you have in Britain or America or anywhere else, now that is wrong too. The court case will start, but as a political personality I cannot comment on it. That is something for our courts to decide on now. They will be tried in open court, for the whole world to see, and in terms of the law of the country.

[Guthrie] Well, your open courts are not (?that) free, because [words indistinct] just be doing exactly as you say, (?and I can tell you) that one day when the ANC are in power, you will stand charged for high treason, because you and your regime have committed crimes against humanity, as declared by the United Nations, that apartheid is in fact that.

[MacGregor] Mr Guthrie, you have made very serious allegations about the South African judiciary. You suggested that they do exactly what the government says. Mr Botha, would you care to comment on that?

[Botha] Yes, gladly. It just shows how little this gentleman, Mr Guthrie, knows about South Africa.

[Guthrie] Listen, I am a South African...

[Botha] (?Well, now,) [words indistinct].

[MacGregor] Mr Guthrie, we will let Mr Botha speak.

[Botha] It is generally accepted, and I think that British Government members and others in responsible positions admitted, that our judiciary is completely independent of the government, with a proud judicial tradition. As far as the ANC is concerned, we can just look at their methods of violence to get an idea of how this country will (?look), not only for whites, but for blacks who believe in democracy, if ever those take over. They are not interested in democracy. They are not interested to use my government's consultative processes which were started because they do not want peace, they do not want democracy, they want chaos, they want a tyranical, dictatorial rule to be introduced in this country, and to govern [words indistinct] typical of Moscow's henchmen and puppets.

[MacGregor] Thank you very much for your question, Mr Guthrie in London. We now move to Orta in Italy, where Christian Erland, I hope I am pronouncing your name correct, Mr Erland? Hello to you. Your question, please, for Mr Botha in Johannesburg.

[Erland] What are the chances of negotiating with blacks for direct representation in parliament?

[Botha] I, yes, thank you, I cannot say at this stage. At this stage, what the South African Government is aiming at, we have now enlarged the democratic base by including the colored community and the Indian community in parliament. Our next phase, a very important phase to which we are giving the highest priority, is to negotiate now with black leadership in this country's structures, in terms of which we can share in decisionmaking, while maintaining the identity or the particular rights of individual communities, at the same time, removing discrimination based on color. This is a process that we whites alone cannot do. I think we have made mistakes in the past by trying to produce blueprints, ideologically based. We are moving away from it. We believe now that we must negotiate with black leaders of this country and see where we get. We are full of hope (?that) there are indeed moderate and responsible black leaders in this country, and the government is going ahead with a negotiating process, and we have all the reason to believe that the end result will be a South Africa in which the decisions will be shared, but in which communities will feel protected. In other words, self-determination for individual communities and freedom of negotiation for the country as a whole.

[MacGregor] Mr Erland, would you like to come back to Mr Botha on that?

[Erland] Thank you, Mr Botha, I think it is quite clear.

[MacGregor] But the negotiating forum that you mentioned, Mr Botha, which the state president told the world at large about in parliament not very long ago, its terms of reference still seem to be somewhat vague.

[Botha] Yes, it must of necessity be vague, because we do not want to create the impression of formalizing this forum. The forum must be seen in its widest possible sense. That is why the state president also invited traditional political opponents to join in discussion in this forum. In other words, we believe we must keep it necessarily wide, vague, and open and informal, to get all persons who would wish to come and talk, to come and talk, so that we get a cross section of opinion of black leadership, black factions, and black communities of this country.

[MacGregor] Meanwhile, Mr Botha, you mentioned the tricameral parliament again — the white house, the Indian house, and the colored house. We have read in Great Britain in the past few days that the dining room for white memebrs of parliament is still segregated from the dining room for the Indian and colored members of parliament. Is that correct?

[Botha] It might be correct, but there is a dining room for everybody, and you must look more at it like a club. That is the way I see it. I never use it, myself, but I would not contest that this is the case. But, as I understand it, it is like a club. Each house has its own club, where only its members can have

refreshments. But then, for parliaemnt as a whole, there is a totally integrated and mixed dining room.

[MacGregor] But people seeing one white dining room for white MP's wonder how sincere the government is when it says it is dismantling the petty versions of apartheid.

[Botha] No, no, I really do not agree with you on this point. I am not defending what you have just said. But that is not the purpose. The purpose is to (?accord) privacy to members of parliament of a given hosuse, where they can have their discussions in an informal way over meals. I think that is the purpose. But I do not think you can say... [changes thought) there are clubs in Britain, there are clubs in America, there are clubs in Europe, which admit only to some people with certain interests — members. But I do not think you can say that is anything to do with a color consciousness as such. That part I must deny really, because we sit together [words indistinct) because we are making laws together. We have passed more than 50 laws on the basis of consensus. I myself appear in all the houses of parliament, and I do not think that that can be (?stated).

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, thank you for answering that question, and the original one from Mr Erland in Orta in Italy. We now have a caller from Wallsall in Great Britain. Mr Ian Robertson is on the line to you. Hello, Mr Robertson.

[Robertson] Hello.

[MacGregor] Your question please.

[Robertson] Would Mr Botha consider setting up an independent judicial inquiry into persistent reprots of wide-spread and systematic torture of uncharged political detainees by the South African security forces in Namibia, South-West Africa, and withdraw Proclamation AG 9, under which these people are detained?

[Botha] I am not in charge of South-West Africa. There is an administrator-general, and we will soon institute a more representative government again in the territory, without violating our international commitments, of course. So it is not for me to say whether we can institute such an inquiry. But what I want to say is this, that any allegation of that nature is taken very seriously by the administrator-general, and I have full faith in the credibility and impartiality of the administrator-general and the law enforcement agencies and the judicial institutions of Namibia.

[MacGragor] Does the administrator-general have the power to set up an independent judicial inquiry?

[Botha] I have no doubt that should he have any reason to believe that these charges are true, or can reasonably be true — he is the kind of man who would not hesitate to institute such an investigation immediately, should there be some prima facie evidence that the charges are true; otherwise, why should one do it?

The law enforcement officers, the judiciary, have (?access) to persons convicted by our courts and in other respects the administrator-general will have the means to be able to determine, prima facie, whether there is any substance in the charges, and then he will not hesitate to take the necessary (?steps).

[MacGregor] Mr Robertson in Walsall, are you satisfied with that answer?

[Robertson] We have obviously written to the administrator-general, but perhaps Mr Botha could promise that any...if I sent the information to him, perhaps he could ensure that this inquiry would take place. I am thinking particularly the (?problem) is, obviously, Namibia is being looked after by South Africa, and the United Nations did ask that — in (?September-October 1966) that Namibia should be able to administer itself. I was wondering what particular plans South Africa has for Namibia in the future?

[Botha] Yes, but to get back to your other question again. I simply do not have the jurisdiction to make promises of the nature that Mr Robertson is asking of me, but I am sure I will pass his request through to the administrator-general. And if I can get your address, I will certainly let you know of his reaction. With pleasure.

As far as Namibia is concerned, we are now introducing internal government, not an independent government, while continuing to honor our international commitments. That means that the South African Government is indeed prepared to implement the Security Council resolution, so-called resolution, so-called 435 of the Security Council, on condition that the Cuban forces withdraw from Angola. There are 30,000 or more, we believe there might be 36,000, Cuban forces in Angola, and the sole reason they are there is because the government of Luanda will not be able to maintain itself unless it has the assistance of these Moscow puppets and surrogate forces because UNITA, the other national movement or the national movement, will probably take over the country. Now, we are not going to have in our part of the world foreign forces in so large numbers. We do not believe they are necessary here. South Africa is not training or stationing any foreign forces on our territory which can pose a threat to our neighbors. We do not believe that you can have a free and fair election in Namibia with 30-36,000 Cuban forces just north of the border, because there are leaders in the territory, including the black leaders of Namibia, who say that should they win the election, the war will carry on. Should they lose the election, well, then they have lost it as a result of the intimidation, a psychological intimidation, of so large a foreign force immediately north of their territory.

[MacGregor] So, Mr Botha, to sum up what you are saying, you are saying that South Africa is determined that the multiparty conference interim government should go ahead, as long as there are Cubans in Angola.

[Botha] Yes, that is our [word indistinct] position but we do not (?exclude) the Multiparty Conference which now are going to submit to us proposals for an interim government, we are not saying to them that they cannot include SWAPO. SWAPO is a political party of Namibia. Should they wish to talk with SWAPO, should they wish to include SWAPO in their government, or in any other arrangements or in discussions (?on this solution), the South African Government says that we will not

interfere. We do not claim South-West Africa, Namibia. We do not claim one inch of it. We only want the people to elect their own government, free of intimidation from outside sources.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, thank you for answering that question very fully. We have a call to you from Johannesburg, from Martin Wolf Hello, Mr Wolf.

[Wolf] Hello to you.

[MacGregor] Would you like to ask your question of Mr Botha?

[Wolf] Yes, Mr Botha, as a white South African, I expect you would realize that it takes quite a bit of time to put a question directly to you because most South Africans would hesitate to actually phone on a progam like this and I must thank you for the opportunity, both the BBC and to you also, Mr Botha, I would just like to put a suggestion to you, Mr Botha, it seems to me as if we reached a point in South Africa where many white South Africans are having to listen to the BBC or to read overseas newspapers to find out exactly what is happening. We know that Mr Botha, you have been, I think, accused by many people here of taking over the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC], bringing in many people from foreign affairs who you have trained and that you have turned the SABC to your way of thinking, that is to the South African Government's way of thinking. It is also true, I am sorry the question is so long, it is also true, I think, that the state president of South Africa welcomed the closure of a liberal newspaper, *THE RAND DAILY MAIL*. The police are also putting out reports each, as if it were a weather report, on the various deaths in the townships in South Africa...

[MacGregor] [interrupting] What is your question?

[Wolf] What I am saying is, having reached a state of civil war in South Africa, is there as much press freedom as you, Mr Botha, in fact claim?

[Botha] Well, you are my best proof of freedom. You know as well as I do that you can talk like this to me not only via London, in the BBC, but that in parliament, the opposition members talk like this to us every day and fire questions far worse than yours at us every day and nothing ever happens to them. You know as well as I do that nothing will happen to you and you know as well as I do that you try to gain a little bit of political advantage by not asking a question but by making a statement. It is your right and I am glad you have that right in South Africa, a right which you will not have anywhere else in Africa or in most countries of the world. Now, I do not agree with many of the statements you made because they were rather of the nature of statements than questions. I have not changed the SABC into a government agency. The SABC is governed and administered by a board and the members of that board belong to various political parties and you can go and check it, you will find that my statement is correct. I have no direct control over the SABC or any control whatsoever. If that was the case, I can assure that there would not have been so many disagreements between me and the management of the SABC. What is more, I, for the first time in our history, appointed colored people, women, black persons, etc. to the board of the SABC and I would like to ask you rather to encourage the appointment of black persons and colored persons and Asian persons to the boards like the SABC and not make the statements you have just made because you know they are misleading.

[MacGregor] I think behind Mr Wolf's question or statements, as you say, Mr Botha, was the implication that he wouldn't be able to talk to you on a purely domestic South African Broadcasting Corporation program in this way, is that so?

[Botha] No, but that is utter nonsense. It is not for me to decide, just as the BBC yourself [as heard] cannot decide. Any person can't go to the BBC and demand a program. But, in South Africa, the media are free, including the SABC. Should they consider to broadcast a program just like this one of yours, they do so and they do so quite often and the proof is there for everybody to see and to read. You, yourself, are making use of SABC's facilities everyday and so does everybody in this country. I mean, once the SABC decides on a program, I cannot interfere with that program and they often have opposition members on the programs, black opposition members on the programs, including Bishop Tutu. Often, all these views are broadcast and Mr Wolf knows it, but the point is, you need not take my word for it, you can take your own representative or you can take anybody acquainted with South African affairs who can tell you that.

[MacGregor] Well, let us get Mr Wolf's reaction to what you are saying, Mr Wolf?

[Wolf] I would like to say that Bishop Tutu is not exactly Mr Botha's favorite person. Bishop Tutu refused to go onto the SABC television program with Pat Rogers, because he felt that the program would be edited. What I am saying is that I believe the SABC is using a very subtle and clever way of editing, of omitting news items or putting items next to items of police brutality (?overseas) to highlight what is in fact happening here, and I am saying that it is being used by the South African Government, and I believe that the official Progressive Federal Party would agree with me on this.

[Botha] Yes, the Progressive Federal Party might agree with you or they might not, but that is a legitimate party, you are entitled to your views. I do not agree with you. I recently appeared with Bishop Tutu in an American program which was broadcast by the SABC in this country for days.

[MacGregor] You referring to ABC Television?

[Botha] ABC Television. Even the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Shultz, in a very important statement of policy in the United States, said that where, where in the world, where in Africa, would you get the ABC to go and camp for a whole week and broadcast night after night opposition views, severe criticisms and condemnation of the South African Government. So, Luckily, Mr Wolf, I need not rely on myself, I can rely on Secretary of State Shultz to repudiate your statement. But thank you very much for the opportunity.

Thank you, Mr Botha, for answering that. Our next caller to you is in Singapore, Mr Ganesh Singh. Hello, Mr Singh?

[Singh] Hello. Good afternoon, Mr Botha.

[Botha] Good afternoon.

[Singh] I would like to ask you, how you reconcile the apartheid policy with your Christian principles?

[MacGregor] Did you hear the question, Mr Botha, how do you reconcile apartheid with your Christian principles.

[Botha] The problem is unless our friend tells me what he considers to be apartheid, then of course, I am (?confronted) with the position that he might attribute to it a concept which I do not attribute to it.

[MacGregor] Well, let us ask Mr Singh what he considers to be apartheid, Mr Singh?

[Singh] The discrimination against the black people in South Africa politically and socially.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha.

[Botha] Yes, I stated myself in 1974, and I am grateful that you mentioned it, in the United Nations that discrimination based solely on the color of the human being's skin cannot be defended morally or otherwise. It remains my position. But, now we must be careful because, does a community also have the right to be itself, to retain its selfhood, not on the basis of the color of the skin but its values, its language, its religion, its culture. I cannot, of course, I cannot reconcile any policy of oppression with Christian principles. I cannot do so now. I haven't done so in the past and I will not do so in future. We have stated openly that we realize our inadequacies. We have stated openly that we are going to move away from it and we have done so in many fields of life. I do not say that we should earn credit from the outside world for it. But what I do say is this: We sincerely believe in our hearts that we must move away from forms of discrimination which no one can justify from a Christian point of view. We are doing so. On the other hand, we would not like to create a situation in South Africa where you create more oppression, where you create bloodshed, where you create less job opportunities, and where, if you look at the rest of Africa, you will have economic collapse with catastrophic results for the very people that the world now clain their interests should be served, namely, the black people.

[MacGregor] Mr Singh in Singapore, would you like to comment on that?

[Singh] Yes, Mr Botha, how fast would you move (?as quickly)...[as heard]

[Botha] I didn't understand :hat question.

[Singh] How fast will you move toward this, I mean, toward this point that you want to achieve?

[MacGregor] How fast can you move, I think was the question, toward the achievements that you, yourself, wish for, Mr Botha?

[Botha] As fast as our public can absorb the changes that we are making. My government is losing support among a large section of the white population for the reform policies that we are implementing. We don't mind that, what we do mind is to be accused of the most horrible intentions and motives, of the oppression of people merely because of the color of the skin, while we are making a sincere attempt to uplift, train, to associate, to share decisionmaking and to bring to every person in this country a better future and a better life. We do mind being accused continuously and constantly of the most evil designs — denigrating people merely on account of their color — when in fact we are moving away from that, and wish to secure for South Africa and all of her peoples, irrespective of the color of a person's skin, a better life and a better future.

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, Thank you. We move now from Singapore to Berlin where Grace Owen is on the line to you. Grace Owen, hello to you.

[Owen] Hello.

[MacGregor] Your question, please.

[Owen] Yes, Mr Botha, last year, your government signed an agreement on nonaggression and good neighborliness with the Governemnt of Mozambique at Nkomati. Now, Mr Botha would you regard this agreement as having been a success for your regional policy, especially in view of the fact that the forseen stopping of the guerrilla movement in Mozambique has not occurred, and what are the implications for your future policies in the region, what are the implications of the Nkomati Accord and following events for your policies toward your African neighbors.

[MacGregor] Thank you, Grace Owen. Let me just explain to anyone who doesn't know. The Nkomati Accord was an accord between the South African Government and the Government of Mozambique which resulted in the ANC, the African National Congress, being removed from Mozambique. Mr Botha?

[Botha] Yes, thank you very much. The Nkomati Accord is considered by me and my government as an historic step forward because the basis of that accord is to create peace and stability between my government and the Mozambique Government, which differs from us ideologically of course very, very much, being a socialist-Marxist kind of state. So, to me the meaning was that if we, differing so vastly ideologically, these two political systems could come to an agreement of that nature, agreement of good neighborliness, of cooperation economically and of peace, then it ought to be possible for us inside South Africa also to bridge our differences which are less than the differences which existed between us and Mozambique. It is a pity that the rebel movement, Renamo, continues their war of conflict.

I am trying my best personally to create peace between the Mozambique Government and his rebel force. Unfortunately, the rebel force believe they can win militarily. I do not believe that. I think that they merely destroying the country, and I think that their actions are to the detriment of the region as a whole. But, we will continue....

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, (?one quick) if we may, question from Mrs Owen from Berlin.

[Owen] Yes, your government was, has been known to have been, supporting this movement very largely. According to this agreement you should have stopped. Now it is doubtful whether your government has actually stopped supporting this movement. So, how is it that suddenly you deplore their activities?

[MacGregor] Mr Botha, can I ask you to be very brief, please.

[Botha] Yes. We did support this movement but we did not create it. We supported it at a time when Mozambique allowed terrorists to move from their country to explode bombs in our capital and to kill innocent people.

The moment we signed the Nkomati Accord we genuinely, like Mozambique, each complied with obligations. They are getting no further support from us and I trust that you will not consider it wrong of me to try to create peace in Mozambique, an African country.

Le Grange Discusses Increase in Unrest
MB230759 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says it is clear that the current unrest in the country is no longer restricted to larger metropolitan areas and the eastern Cape.

Mr Le Grange said at a public meeting at Cradock that violence was spreading to rural towns in all provinces, and that this was extremely worrying.

Mr Le Grange said that since January there had been an increase in the number of incidents; 1,549 incidents of violence were recorded last month, of which 849 were in the eastern Cape, while 402 were on the Witwaterand; 381 people died in the unrest from January until the end of last month; 1,497 people were injured during the same period.

Mr Le Grange also made it clear that the government was no longer prepared to make money available for repairing property damaged in the unrest.

Police Begin 'Clearing-Up' Operation in Duduza
MB221513 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] On the East Rand members of the SAP, accompanied by the Army and the railways police, began a clearing-up operation early this monring in Duduza near Nigel.

The police say the action was designed to restore law and order in the area and to conclude general police investigations. The East Rand Development Board was also given the opportunity to resume garbage removal services in the area.

Units of the police and army are still in the area and say that they are receiving good cooperation from residents.

Tutu Appeals for Peace Among Black Groups
MB221432 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 22, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, who initiated moves for peace between rival black political organisations, today appealed to top black leaders to help restore calm.

Several people have been killed and more injured and damage has been caused to property recently in continuing conflict between the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front.

Representatives of both organisations have met under the auspices of the clergy and have agreed that the conflict should cease, but incidents of violence continue to occur.

"We are deeply distressed at reports of continuing conflict between black organisation," Bishop Tutu told SAPA today.

"This indicated the urgent necessity of the peace initiatives by the church. The clergy are continuing their efforts at reconciliation and unity.

"The enemies of our liberation struggle are taking great delight in the current situation.

"We appeal top black leaders to help restore and maintain calm while the peace initiatives are underway," he said.

Commentary Assesses UDF, Azapo Clashes
MB220901 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 May 85

[Station commentary: "UDF-Azapo Clashes"]

[Text] The inability of the United Democratic Front UDF, and the Azanian Peoples Organization, Azapo, to end their warring on each other is not surprising. It is an inevitable result of letting loose the forces that generate uncontrolled violence in the protest politics espoused by the two movements. The deadlock between them is to be welcomed, in as much as it may itself lead to an overdue assessment of strategies and the conscious choice that will have to be made by all South Africans between violence and negotiation.

It has been clear for some time that the unrest in black urban areas around the country has aroused a deep concern among the black people themselves, nor is it confined to a politically inarticulate mass. A sense of disillusionment expressed in increasingly forthright condemnation of the character that protest politics has acquired is growing no less strongly in movements that are engaged in that sphere and among sympathizers. The beginning of a terrible phase that spells the doom of the black

nation, was the blunt comment of *THE SOWETAN* a few weeks ago. The view expresses a dawning awareness in such quarters that the effects of confrontation politics are often very different from the original aims.

What has yet to surface significantly, however, is the realization that the method itself is flawed. Intolerance of diverging standpoints and the violence that stems from it are inherent in the politics of radicalism. It is to that realization and the fundamental choice it imposes that the unrest in general, and the violent clashes between the UDF and Azapo in particular, are inexorably leading concerned blacks and their leaders. The immediate concern of UDF and Azapo leaders is with the violence that is growing between them. Although the UDF is being noncommittal about its extent, Azapo leaders say in the last 3 weeks alone, at least four of their followers have been killed, 33 houses of members have been stoned and burned, and 13 members have been arrested.

On Sunday, while leaders were attending a meeting in Soweto to make peace, a prayer meeting held in Port Elizabeth ended with renewed fighting. That is the immediate cause of their concern. In dealing with it, however, black leaders will find themselves forced to face up to the fact that the clashes stem from deep-rooted fallacies and protest politics as practiced in South Africa as a vehicle for advancing their interests. A refusal to negotiate differences, an all-or-nothing approach, is inimical to efforts to accommodate any views at all that conflict with those of the protest movement, and the violence that it spawns will inevitably be directed not only against a particular target, but against all dissenters. Just as surely, it will end up being almost entirely self-destructive.

At the weekend meeting in Soweto, the Azapo spokesman deplored the fact that 90 percent of the damage caused in the eastern Cape and other areas was done by members of organizations supposedly fighting the system. The admission is at least a beginning of the self-examination that is underway in the two movements.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Imminent 'Explosion' in RSA

MB221249 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated his warning of an explosion in South Africa if the Reagan administration does not move in to save the situation there. Receiving letters of credence from the new Belgian ambassador to Zambia, Mrs Christina Funes-Noppen, at State House this morning, the president said Zambia has been hoping for peaceful changes in both South Africa and Namibia, but that the apartheid regime refuses to acquit blacks, an act aimed at detonating a serious explosion, which Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, and Angola will not escape.

He pointed out that blacks in South Africa and Namibia consider whites as their brothers and have acknowledged this. Dr Kaunda said unfortunately the racist regime does not want to accept this concept. It continues to punish and oppress the black majority, thereby causing trouble for all mankind.

He then expressed gratitude to Belgium for the support it has given Zambia in the country's efforts to uplift itself in all areas of human endeavor.

Kaunda Swears In New Mines Minister, Council

MB171212 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] President Kaunda has called on government leaders to adhere to the principels of humanism, so as to avoid unnecessary problems. The president, who was speaking at State House when he swore in the new minister of mines, Jameson Kalaluka, and a Lusaka lawyer, Roger Chongwe, as a state counsel, said truth, love, social justice, and fair play should be translated into action by leaders.

Dr Kaunda told the two that their positions were very key posts, which should be used to reconstruct and establish cultures to meet the challenges of the modern world.

The secretary general of the party, Mr Grey Zulu, the prime minister, Kebby Musokotwane, and the secretary of state for defense and security, Alex Shapi, were among party and government leaders at the swearing-in ceremony.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Sends Congratulations to Polisario

MB220905 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, in his capacity as the first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, has sent a message of congratulations to the secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the SDAR, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of its national armed struggle.

The message congratulates the people of the SDAR and the president says Zimbabweans are happy that the republic was recognized by the OAU. It says it hoped that SDAR people will finally succeed in their struggle as Zimbabweans did against Smith's racist and illegal minority regime 5 years ago.